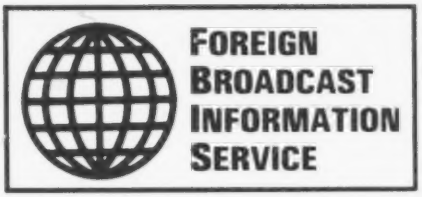

Daily Report

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FBIS-EEU-88-008 *13 January 1988*

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Czech Official on Stockholm Final Document

LD281349 Prague CTK in English
1256 GMT 28 Dec 87

[Text] Prague Dec 28 (CTK)—Czechoslovakia strictly implements the Final Document of the Stockholm Conference on Measures to Strengthen Confidence and Security and on Disarmament in Europe that came into effect on January 1, 1987, and is resolved to do so also in the years to come.

This has been stated here by First Deputy Chief of Staff of the Czechoslovak People's Army Lieutenant-General Jiri Brychta in an interview for CTK.

He recalled that the document obliged all signatory states to announce military ground exercises in which more than 13,000 soldiers take part and invite observers from other countries for exercises involving over 17,000 men. In this connection, he stated that military exercises of the Czechoslovak Army on February 2-6 were the first held in Europe after the Stockholm Conference. They were attended by 41 observers from 22 states. The military exercises held on Czechoslovak territory on July 15-21 were attended by 34 observers from 18 states.

During the two military exercises, the Czechoslovak side implemented all measures following from the Stockholm document, and it can be stated that all observers appreciated the care given to them during their stay in Czechoslovakia.

Jiri Brychta also stated that the signatories of the Stockholm document have already been notified of a plan of the Czechoslovak Army's military activity in 1988 envisaging two military exercises with the participation of foreign observers.

Lieutenant-General Jiri Brychta told CTK that also a majority of the NATO states take implementation of the Stockholm document seriously. Czechoslovak observers were invited to attend eight military exercises in the states of Western Europe in 1987, were well received and corresponding care was given to them. Besides necessary information concerning the exercises Czechoslovak observers also had the opportunity to meet with commanders and soldiers and talk to them. Certain reservations from the Czechoslovak side concerned limited possibility to watch activity of French forces involved in the Kecker Spatz military exercises on West German territory.

"On the whole it can be stated that military exercises of the NATO states individually had a character of routine military activity and did not pose any threat in the sense of the Stockholm document provisions. However, the fact that in the relatively short period of only one month—in September 1987—forces totalling 240,000 men and more than 2,000 tanks were concentrated on West German territory represented a real threat to the countries of the Warsaw Treaty. It was an example of the strategy of deterrence in practice," Jiri Brychta said.

"In contrast to this, the Warsaw Treaty spread its exercises both from the point of view of time and territory to such width that they could in no way acquire the character of a threat," Jiri Brychta stressed.

Kidnapping of Former Assembly Member Denied
AU121611 Sofia BTA in English
1543 GMT 12 Jan 88

[Text] Sofia, January 12 (BTA)—Yesterday, citing the Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET daily, ASSOCIATED PRESS and other news agencies reported that a former member of the Bulgarian Parliament, who last year sought political asylum in Sweden, had vanished under mysterious circumstances. The reports insinuated that he was kidnapped by Bulgarian representatives.

Though the agencies do not mention the name of this Bulgarian national, it is obvious that they have in mind Zhelezan Raykov, who really was a member of the National Assembly from the Bulgarian Agrarian Party.

A BTA reporter became interested in the case and this morning he contacted Zhelezan Raykov by phone and later visited his home in Sofia.

From the interview it became clear that Zhelezan Raykov had returned from Sweden to Bulgaria at the beginning of March 1987 "at his own free will" as he explicitly stated. First he stayed in Varna for medical treatment and then at a sanatorium in the town of Bankya. In the beginning of the new year he married so now he is both a pensioner and a newly-married man.

Maslyukov, Soviet Delegation Arrives 12 Jan
AU121501 Sofia BTA in English
1438 GMT 12 Jan 88

["Bulgaria, USSR Expand Cooperation"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, January 12 (BTA)—Mr Yuriy Maslyukov, vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, leads a Soviet delegation on a working visit to this country. The delegation includes government ministers, high-ranking officials at ministries and departments and businessmen.

Mr Stoyan Ovcharov, minister of the economy and planning, and a team of cabinet members, deputy ministers, heads of associations and economic corporations, opened talks today with the Soviet delegation. They discuss matters of bilateral concern related to the further promotion of cooperation in various economic branches.

Talks Open With Finnish TU Delegation
AU121508 Sofia BTA in English
1440 GMT 12 Jan 88

["Bulgaria-Finland: Trade Union Contacts"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, January 12 (BTA)—Today trade unionists of Bulgaria and Finland gave a positive assessment to the relations between the two trade union centres, which established active contacts in 1970. With the years the branch trade unions also promoted their contacts as well as the scientific trade union institutes of the two countries. The two trade union centres are rendering each other assistance in promoting bilateral economic relations and tourism.

At the talks which started here today Mr Kosta Andreev, secretary of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions and Mr Pekka Ahmavaara, secretary of the central organization of the trade unions in Finland, expressed support for the idea for constructive trade union dialogue in Europe and in the world.

The guests were informed of the profound changes taking place in all spheres of life in this country and of the new role and tasks of the Bulgarian trade unions in the transition to the building of the self-governing society.

Leaders Greet Albania on Republic Day
AU131023 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Jan 88 p 1

[Text] State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov has sent a greetings telegram to Ramiz Alia, president of the Presidium of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, which conveys most cordial greetings and good wishes on the occasion of the 42d anniversary of the declaration of Albania as a people's republic.

The telegram voices confidence that the relations between our two socialist countries and fraternal peoples will continue in the future to develop in the traditional spirit of friendship, cooperation, and mutual respect, and in the interest of peace and socialism, good-neighborliness and understanding.

Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has sent a similar greetings telegram to Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov has sent a greetings telegram to Reis Malile, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Balev Discusses 'Inspiring' Gorbachev Book
AU121953 Sofia LITERATUREN FRONT in Bulgarian Issue No. 2 7 Jan 88 pp 1,8

[Speech delivered by Milko Balev, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and BCP Central Committee secretary at ceremony held on 29 December 1987 at the USSR Embassy in Sofia on the occasion of the presentation of Mikhail Gorbachev's book: "Restructuring and the New Thinking for Our Country and the Whole World"]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Grekov, dear Soviet friends, comrades: Mikhail Gorbachev's book "Restructuring and the New Thinking for our Country and the Whole World" is already known to the world public. There is no serious news agency in the world which has not reported

on it. There is no developed country in the world where those concerned about the present and future have not been submitted excerpts from this book. The words of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, which are conquering all hearts and souls, brightened the social atmosphere, not only on the shores of the rivers Moskva and Potomac, but on the shores of numerous other rivers throughout the world. They increased the flow of two other important world rivers; namely the river of goodwill and partnership in international relations, a river that had almost totally dried up as in a period of great drought and the river of social progress.

There are inspiring words that are remembered by entire generations. However, there are also inspiring books. Their ideas are flying over the whole world, with greater speed than the fastest transportation means of our time, and they are inspiring the hope that lives in the hearts and minds of all people.

At the same time the Russian and English language editions were released, the Bulgarian public got an impression of the spirit and ideas contained in this remarkable book. Our main daily RABOTNICHESKO DELO carried excerpts from it and the Bulgarian edition of the book was awaited with great interest. This is an expression of our people's interest and sympathy for restructuring in the Soviet Union, of our interest in the new political thinking and restructuring as ideas and as practical experience on a worldwide scale.

The Communists in Bulgaria and our people are well acquainted with Comrade Gorbachev's guidelines. Through the Bulgarian and Soviet media, his inspiring ideas and mobilizing postulates are promptly and always reaching the broadest number of working masses in Bulgaria. It will soon be two years since, in this same hall, we celebrated the exciting event of the Bulgarian edition of Comrade Gorbachev's collected speeches, under the title: "Along the Leninist Path." Following this, our public became familiar with two more volumes of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's work. Printed in large numbers, the books literally disappeared from the shops.

We are tremendously pleased by the fact that the book we are now presenting is one of the first editions following its joint publication in Russian and English. This makes us very happy because the ideas contained in this book are inspiring us with experience and support for our party, for our development as a society, because these ideas are in conformity with the wishes and aspirations of our own party and state leadership, and of our entire party, as well as of our people, striving for a decisive change in international relations.

The book was issued on the eve of the Washington meeting and the ideas it contains, the struggle and efforts involved with the implementation of these ideas, logically led to this meeting. The INF Treaty, which was signed at the meeting, maps out the trend for the development of future international relations. We hope that this signing marked the beginning of a decisive, historical change in world development.

If we would like to describe the character of this book in the most correct manner, we should repeat the introductory note of the author addressing his readers: This book is not a scientific treatise, or a propaganda publication, however, the evaluations, conclusions, and approaches contained in it are based on certain values and theoretical prerequisites; these are considerations and thoughts about the restructuring process, about problems emerging in connection with this process, about the dimensions of the change and the complexity of our epoch, which calls for great responsibility and which is unprecedented.

This book openly, profoundly, analytically, and powerfully demonstrates the unity between domestic and foreign policy in a great country. It provides a systematic and extensive explanation of the requirement for restructuring, of its sources, essence, and revolutionary nature, of its first steps in the economic, political, and social sphere, as well as of its first results. In this book we discover the philosophical substance and dialectic foundations of the new political thinking in world relations, we find a diagnosis, as well as a prognosis, connected with the future aspects of the new political realities in the life of the socialist countries and the Third World countries, in Europe, and in Soviet-American relations. This is truly an in-depth concept about worldwide relations, an encyclopedia of the spirit of international relations in the nuclear era. This is the alphabet of new world history.

This book is written in the lucid, manly style of glasnost, in the spirit of historical insight and of a statesman's wisdom.

I take the liberty to point out that we regard the report "October and Restructuring: Revolution Continues" read by Comrade Gorbachev on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution as an integral addition and part of this book.

Once upon a time Lenin, in his book "Left-Wing Communism—an Infantile Disorder", wrote about the international significance of the Great October Socialist Revolution: Its importance in the broad sense of the word is determined by the influence it exerts on the others and its significance in the narrow sense of the word is determined by the fact that some of its features, according to the inevitable laws of history, will recur in other countries as well.

The book, which is the purpose of our meeting today, represents a generalized concept of the present-day revolutionary changes in Soviet society, and of the progress of socialism toward a qualitatively new state. It is about a restructuring process of inexhaustible ideological, political, and moral potential, which exerts an overall

impact upon the destiny of mankind. The international significance of this cause appears from the mere fact that this book was first published in the West and became the most sought after book, a so-called bestseller.

The international significance of the present-day revolutionary restructuring, which is described in the book, has its own broad meaning as well.

The changes implemented by the Soviet people under the leadership of Lenin's party are transforming the Soviet country into an increasingly bright torch of socialism. They are stimulating and inspiring for changes throughout the world's socialist system and within all progressive forces.

The attraction of socialism on a worldwide scale has greatly increased and a new image of socialism has been created, which represents it as a truly humanitarian and just society. This society can successfully and efficiently solve its problems and meet the challenge of time.

The international significance of present-day, revolutionary restructuring, which is described in the book, however, has its own, narrow significance.

A new socio-historical experience is created to which the experience of the other socialist countries is added. This new experience represents a basis for the revelation of the common features of socialism in accordance with the newly existing historic realities. Mikhail Gorbachev describes the following episode in his book: "Jacques Chirac, the French premier, asked me: What do you think, will the spirit of restructuring exert an influence upon all socialist countries in Eastern Europe? I answered him that the influence is mutual, we are borrowing something from the experience of our friends—and they borrow from us whatever is useful for them. In other words, this is a process of mutual exchange and enrichment."

The significance of revolutionary restructuring in the narrow sense of the word is determined by the role of the Soviet Union in socialist society and on a world scale. It is the objective position of a great socialist state with a tremendous potential. When things are going well there, and also when they are going badly—this inevitably reflects upon all of us. The solution of the domestic tasks of restructuring is in conformity with the interests of world socialism. The revolutionary changes, as the book points out, are entering our common socialist home, they represent a contribution to the progress of civilization.

The significance of revolutionary restructuring in a narrow sense of the word, which perhaps for this reason is also the more profound sense, manifests itself in the role played by restructuring in the present and future of the world. The book is a powerful expression of the features of a global change which is gradually perceived by most different political forces and figures in our complicated and multifarious, contemporary world which is becoming increasingly interdependent. In struggling for the assertion and implementation of the main values, socialism is raising to a new stage of development the struggle of all mankind for democracy and progress.

In this book we meet ideas and approaches about a revolutionary change which is of exceptional importance for the Bulgarian Communists, for the Bulgarian people, and for Bulgaria.

First, as it was already pointed out, a large-scale restructuring such as the one taking place in our country today would have been impossible before the April, January, and July plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, prior to the 27th CPSU Congress.

Our BCP Central Committee and the Bulgarian Communists, as well as the Bulgarian people ardently welcome and wish full success to this great historical exploit which is being accomplished in Soviet society. At the same time, in implementing the ideas of the 13th BCP Congress, of the BCP Central Committee July and November plenums for a qualitatively new state of socialism on our territory, we constantly feel the support of Lenin's party and of the Soviet people.

Secondly, the goals and tasks of restructuring which are being accomplished by the CPSU and the BCP are simultaneous, although the scales and rates of transformation, the forms and methods of their achievement are specific for each country. Comrade Todor Zhivkov declared from the rostrum of the festive meeting held in Moscow to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the revolution:

"The basic coincidence of goals and trends of restructuring in Bulgaria and the Soviet Union strengthens our will and conviction.

"We are firmly resolved, side by side with you, to accomplish this revolutionary deed to its end."

Thirdly, it is a valuable tradition of our party to enrich its experience by using the experience of fraternal parties and of Lenin's party, in particular. Today again we follow with interest, study, and draw the necessary conclusion from everything the CPSU is doing. This is very important for us in expanding the common, peculiar, and unique features of the new model of socialism in Bulgaria.

Fourth, the restructuring process promotes friendship and many-sided cooperation between our two countries, parties, and peoples to a qualitatively new stage of development. It exerts a favorable impact upon the creation of a much more effective, new mechanism of this cooperation. This is why we welcome with joy and pride Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's statement made during the Moscow meeting with Comrade Todor Zhivkov in October 1987, during which he said: "The Soviet

Union regards fraternal friendship with Bulgaria as one of our two peoples' greatest achievements and the USSR intends to further devote all efforts to its consolidation."

There is no doubt that the BCP National Conference and the CPSU National Conference—the greatest domestic political events for each of our countries in 1988—will give impetus to the further development of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and cooperation in implementing the goals and tasks of restructuring in both our countries.

The world public is fascinated by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's personality.

The well-known U.S. TIME magazine elected him man of the year. Another U.S. periodical UNITED STATES NEWS AND WORLD REPORT called Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev the new "guardian of the flame"—of that flame which was once lit by Lenin. The book, which the Bulgarian public has now the opportunity to read on the eve of 1988, contributes to the lighting of that Prometheus flame which is illuminating the CPSU and the Soviet Union today. It has rendered good services to history.

Esteemed Comrade Grekov, please present to Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev the author's copies of the Bulgarian edition of the book: "Restructuring and the New Thinking for Our Country and the Whole World" on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and the Party publishing house. The workers, translators, editors, and printers invested their efforts with great devotion to this edition and prepared within the shortest schedules possible a great and important new year's present for our public.

If there is one new year's present ardently desired by all mankind it is the hope for a peaceful future, for a world without arms, without wars, without violence. This hope is embodied in the new political thinking to the benefit of all of us, this is the banner of our epoch, raised by the Soviet Union.

It inspires us with confidence that 1988 will be a year of decisive expansion of the breakthrough of peace in the history of mankind made in the last months of 1987.

The United Nations declared 1986 as Peace Year. It really was a year of constant peace efforts. However, thanks to the efforts of the Soviet Union, in the first place, and thanks to its partners' efforts, as well as thanks to the efforts of the entire socialist countries' community, the present year can justifiably be called a year of peace. This year inspires us with confidence that, with even greater justification, we will be able to call 1988 a year of peace.

With this confidence in my heart I wish you all a happy New Year, and I wish you personal happiness and peaceful joy for 1988.

West Comparing Prague Spring, Reconstruction

LD122144 Prague International Service in English 1900 GMT 12 Jan 88

[Commentary by Prague Radio editor Radek Vanke]

[Text] The western media have been printing and broadcasting a number of reports and materials trying to show that the current reconstruction process in the USSR and a number of other socialist countries is a parallel to what was happening in Czechoslovakia in 1968.

These assertions are discussed in the following comment by Radio Prague's editor Radek Vanke:

Everybody who has lived through what is called the Prague Spring of 1968 and viewed those events objectively remembers what were the two aims of the so-called democratization process, what goals were pursued by those who claimed they wanted to use the term: socialism with a human face. Although they spoke of socialism, they wanted in fact to liquidate all that had been achieved in this country since February 1948. Obviously the CPCZ and government leaders committed a number of errors in the first 2 decades of socialist construction here, and that is why the Central Committee of the CPCZ met at the turn of 1967 and 1968, and the resolution it adopted in January 1968 called for a revitalizing process in the whole of Czechoslovakia's society. Thus it was the Communists themselves who urged a correction of past mistakes and errors and a search for new ways of building the socialist society, envisaging that this process would take place under their control. So far it is possible to make a comparison with the initial step of the restructuring process in the USSR, for there, too, it was the Communists who called for a reform. But there the parallel ends, for while the restructuring process in the USSR is firmly under the control of the Communist Party, in Czechoslovakia in 1968 anarchy and arbitrariness reigned supreme and the Communist Party was losing one position after another until its leadership was dominated by right-wing opportunists. Moreover, society in the Soviet Union today moves in quite different direction then in Czechoslovakia 20 years ago.

Nevertheless, the leaders of Prague Spring are trying to claim that today's leadership of the CPSU continues what they had begun. It is certainly not necessary, as Jan Fojtik, associate member of the CPCZ Presidium and secretary of the Party's Central Committee, wrote in yesterday's issue of the principal Czechoslovak daily newspaper RUDE PRAVO, to overestimate the sudden activity of the rightist leaders who had been cast out of political life because of their activity, whereby they endangered socialism in our country. But can it be ignored? Certainly not, because it is trying to confuse ideals and concepts and to rehabilitate those who had tried to liquidate socialism in Czechoslovakia.

Jakes Returns From Working Visit to USSR

LD121553 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1500 GMT 12 Jan 88

[Text] Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, returned this afternoon from a working visit to the USSR that took place at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

He was welcomed at Ruzyne Airport by Vasil Bilak and Karel Hoffmann, Presidium members and secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee; Jan Fojtik, candidate Presidium member and secretary of the Party Central Committee; Mikulas Beno, secretary of the party Central Committee; and Federal Minister of the Interior Vratislav Vajnar.

Praises Talks With Gorbachev

LD112309 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 11 Jan 88

[Text] Milos Jakes, in his speech at the gala dinner in Kremlin today, praised his talks with Mikhail Gorbachev and described them as very substantial. He said that the two sides analyzed a wide range of issues, highly praised the standard and the international relations between our fraternal countries, general Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation, and extensive contacts between the mass organizations and peoples of the two countries. He said that Czechoslovak Communists and peoples follow with great interest the revolutionary changes taking place in the USSR under the leadership of the CPSU. He said that this policy has become an inspiration, a source of knowledge and a reinforcement in tackling our tasks that follow from the needs of further socialist construction in Czechoslovakia. In the same way as Soviet Communists and people, we are concerned about the further improvement of socialism through comprehensive restructuring and democratization, said Milos Jakes.

USSR's Gerasimov, Shishlin in South Bohemia

AU111519 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Jan 88 p 2

["unt"-signed report: "Aktiv on Soviet Society's Restructuring"]

[Text] Ceske Budejovice—A working meeting on topical issues of the restructuring of Soviet society and of Soviet foreign policy was held in Ceske Budejovice on Thursday [7 January]. Party and state representatives of the South Bohemian region and ranking functionaries of the National Front's social organizations attended a meeting with Nikolay Shishlin, deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee Department of Propaganda, and Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Administration of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Soviet representatives spoke about the Soviet domestic and foreign policy and answered a number of questions concerning the elections of economic personnel, cooperation within the CEMA framework, the activity of the CPSU's primary organizations, the Afghan situation, and the disarmament talks with the United States. The meeting was attended by Miroslav Slavik, leading secretary of the CPCZ Regional Committee, and Aleksandr Udaltsev, counselor of the USSR Embassy to the CSSR.

Afterwards the guest visited the Otavan enterprise in Trebon, where they inspected operations and chatted with representatives of the enterprise and functionaries of the party, trade union, and youth union organizations.

Chnoupek Outlines Policy to Diplomats

LD122023 Prague CTK in English
1905 GMT 12 Jan 88

[Text] Prague Jan 12 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received here Tuesday members of the Prague diplomatic corps.

Speaking at a traditional new year meeting, Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed that the strengthening of world peace, international security and cooperation among nations in close coordination with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries will be the most urgent task of Czechoslovakia's policy this year. He said that Czechoslovakia will strive to create the best possible atmosphere for the signing of a treaty on the 50-per cent reduction of strategic offensive weapons with the consistent observance of the ABM treaty.

The foreign minister said that Czechoslovakia will support agreements on a total and general ban on nuclear tests, as well as on a total ban on production of chemical weapons, and their liquidation. However, these goals are not easy to be reached. Their implementation is hampered by relapses of the old thinking, the plans for the militarization of space known as SDI, the production of binary chemical weapons, the attempts to fill the alleged nuclear-missile vacuum in Western Europe with new arms systems, Bohuslav Chnoupek said.

"Also in 1988, Czechoslovakia will actively participate in the peace offensive of the socialist countries. It will be further promoted by a Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee session, which is to take place in the Polish capital next summer, a spring session of the Foreign Ministers' Committee in Sofia and an autumn one in Budapest", the Czechoslovak foreign minister pointed out.

Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed the country's interest in further improving the mechanism of cooperation, in the growing openness and democratization of relations. Pointing out that systematic development of relations with the USSR remains a top priority, Chnoupek said "we will contribute to the restructuring of the mechanism of multilateral economic cooperation and socialist economic integration.

"On the basis of significant impulses, which emerged during the current talks between Czechoslovak and Soviet Communist Parties General Secretaries Milos Jakes and Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow, we intend to introduce ever more dynamically more promising, progressive and rational forms of cooperation, mainly in economy, to push forward cooperation in all spheres, including the sphere of superstructure, to coordinate more closely the course of the foreign policy", Bohuslav Chnoupek said.

Chnoupek Addresses Foreign Ministry Officials

LD041721 Prague CTK in English
1545 GMT 4 Jan 88

[Text] Prague Jan 4 (CTK)—"Hopes of mankind for a better future were raised last year. Escalation of international tension was halted. In consequence of the unprecedented peace offensive of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries we had more of the initiative on the world forum," Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek stated here today.

Addressing a new year meeting of Foreign Ministry officials he emphasized that the verity and viability of the philosophy of new political thinking which became the basis for the historic Soviet-U.S. treaty on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles as well as for agreement to proceed in the working out of a treaty on a 50-per cent cut in strategic offensive weapons. "This is a historic victory of the world of socialism, the forces of democracy and progress and of democratically and realistically thinking forces in the West," Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed.

Speaking of Czechoslovakia's relations towards capitalist countries, the minister stated that "we base our attitude on the objective inevitability of restructuring the present international relations. We also seek extension of cooperation with the developing countries which can rely on us as the closest ally in the struggle against neocolonialism, in pushing through a new international economic order."

Zavadil, Polish TU's Miodowicz Hold Talks

LD092327 Prague Domestic Service in Czech
2030 GMT 9 Jan 88

[text] A working meeting took in Prague today between Miroslav Zavadil, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, and Alfred Miodowicz, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of Poland's National Trade Union Accord. They informed each other about topical issues of the activity of their respective trade union organizations in their endeavor to

implement the resolutions set by the 17th CPCZ Congress and the 20th PZPR Congress respectively, and the congresses of the respective trade union organizations in the interest of speeding up social and economic development of both countries. They also exchanged views on topical issues on the international trade union movement. They highly appreciated the importance of the Soviet-U.S. treaty on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles. During the talks, the existing results and directions of the further development of cooperation between the trade union organizations of Czechoslovakia and Poland were also examined.

Committee Praises INF Accord at Session

LD051610 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 5 Jan 88

[Text] The Presidium of the Czechoslovak Committee for European Security and Cooperation examined at its session in Prague today the present international situation. It welcomed with satisfaction the signing of the Soviet-U.S. treaty on the liquidation of medium and shorter-range missiles and appreciated again the consistent and constructive peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union.

The Presidium also heard a report on the proceedings so far of the Vienna follow-up meeting of states-signatories of the Helsinki Final Act and stated that the all-European process contributes significantly to the strengthening of peace, security, understanding, and cooperation on our continent.

Jakes Encourages Turkish Communists Leaders

LD101908 Prague CTK in English 1633 GMT 10 Jan 88

[Text] Prague Jan 10 (CTK)—Czechoslovakia pays attention to the struggle of the Turkish Communist Party for its legalization, for the full restoration of democracy in Turkey, Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Milos Jakes has said in a telegram to Turkish Communists.

The telegram was addressed to Haydar Kutlu, general secretary of the Communist Party of Turkey, and Nihat Sargin, general secretary of the Turkish Labour Party, who returned back home November 16, 1987, after several years in exile to seek the legalization of the newly established United Communist Party of Turkey. Instead, they were sent to jail.

The telegram described the two personalities' return facing the danger of a long-term imprisonment and a threat ot their lives as a patriotic revolutionary deed.

The telegram assured the Turkish party of permanent solidarity and assistance from the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia in its struggle for a better future of the Turkish people.

Husak Protests Arrests

LD111430 Prague CTK in English 1244 GMT 11 Jan 88

[Text] Prague Jan 11 (CTK)—Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak has described the arrests by Turkish security bodies of the general secretaries of the Turkish Communist and Workers' Parties as apparent violation of basic human rights.

In a letter sent to Turkish President Kenan Evren, Gustav Husak stressed that the imprisonment of Turkish Communist Party General Secretary Haydar Kutlu and General Secretary of the Turkish Workers' Party Nihat Sargin, who returned to their homeland two months ago after several years' exile, is at variance with the Helsinki Final Act and practically unprecedented in Europe.

Gustav Husak voiced the hope that Kenan Evren will use his influence and strive for unconditional release of the two prisoners in the name of humanity.

Matejka Addresses Seminar on Restructuring

AU121213 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 6 Jan 88 pp 1,2

["Vm,Mar"-signed report: "Publicly and Responsibly"]

[Text] The directives for comprehensively ensuring the restructuring of the economic mechanism, which were discussed by the Seventh Session of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government, were the main point on the agenda of a seminar for media representatives in Prague yesterday. The seminar was addressed by Deputy Minister J. Matejka, secretary of the Government Committee for Problems of Planned National Economic Management, and other representatives.

By way of introduction J. Matejka stressed the historic importance of the Seventh Session of the CPCZ Central Committee, which approved the "Resolution on the Comprehensive Restructuring of the Economic Mechanism" as a crucial document of restructuring. Work on the "Directives for Ensuring the Comprehensive Restructuring of the Economic Mechanism," which will be a set of economic, systemic, methodological, organizational, and legal guidelines for central agencies and economic organizations, is in the final stage.

On the much-discussed issue of the development of prices, J. Matejka said that the concept of restructuring definitely does not provide for the solution of economic problems by inflationary means. The economic measures will be stringent, but restructuring must not be discredited by, for example, the rise of retail prices. On the question of the number of staff of central agencies and the possible limitation of the number of ministries he said that no official material with regard to these

issues has been drawn up thus far. On the other hand, he said that a bill is being prepared on joint ventures with foreign companies operating in Czechoslovakia as well as abroad.

With regard to the current inability of some Czechoslovak enterprises to pay their bills and the possible increase in the number of such enterprises, he said that this is not necessarily a flaw of restructuring. On the contrary, an increase in the number of insolvent enterprises may well serve as a proof that the new economic mechanism is working. Until now these enterprises have been receiving various forms of support and the implementation of phasing-out programs has been deferred. At the same time we have a number of efficient production programs, including export-oriented ones, which we cannot expand because of shortage of capacity. The question of the retraining and reallocation of manpower arises in this connection. J. Matejka said that even now many skilled workers and secondary school and university graduates do not work in their professions, without any access to retraining programs. People will themselves be leaving dead-end, loss-making enterprises for those with good prospects; this will be a normal occurrence. However, a document is on the drawing board to deal also with these issues.

The MLADA FRONTA reporters asked: "According to the Resolution of the Seventh Session of the CPCZ Central Committee, the broad application of democratic principles in the entire society is an essential prerequisite of successful restructuring. How do you visualize this application in central agencies, and how in enterprises?" In his reply J. Matejka stressed that he would speak about democracy in the sphere of economic management. Of decisive importance for the development of democratic principles in the center is the legal demarcation of the powers of individual levels of management. By clearly defining the powers of central agencies, we provide for deepening the concept of democratic centralism. A high level of democracy prevails in the central agencies today; their staff can come up with any well-founded proposal. Rather, there is the converse problem—the vetting procedures are far too complicated. There are no plans thus far to elect [self-management] councils or supervisory personnel in these agencies, as in enterprises. The deepening of democracy at the enterprise level is really multifarious. Even though the enterprise law imposes new duties on enterprises, it protects them against outside interference. A whole system of self-management and workers' participation has been devised for this end. The labor collectives must realize the social responsibility for the rights they are getting.

Readers Express Hopes, Want Slusovice Details

AU081323 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 31 December on page 3 carries a 1,500-word article by its editorial team, entitled "Dear Readers!" thanking them for the more than 20,000 replies received in response to the poll it published in its HALO SOBOTA weekend supplement in April 1987. The task of the poll was to find out what readers would like to see published in RUDE PRAVO, "what they miss in it, what they would like to see improved, and how to perfect 'feedback.'" In its issue of January 7, on page 1, in the "Word on Events" column the paper carries a reader's letter containing such feedback and requesting information.

The article in the 31 December issue contains a list of "at least some" of the wishes of the readers, among them "publish speeches by foreign statesmen—also from capitalist states—so that one can form his own opinion..."; "react more often and in a more matter-of-fact way to the slander broadcast by foreign radio on our domestic and foreign policy..."; take a stand "on various 'reliable' rumors circulating throughout the Republic." It is suggested that "long articles discourage readers. Give preference to shorter articles with a high information value," and that a "concise and to-the-point interview or article provides more than two pages of mush about nothing substantial."

One of the respondents reportedly states that "with regard to my being informed—instead of a speech, a concise extract of the substantial thoughts would suffice." There is reportedly also criticism of the daily's linguistic lapses and its considerable use of foreign terms, and the wish that the daily would publish more readers' letters which—"though not linguistically refined—aim at the core of the problem."

Responding to the readers' wishes and suggestions, the editorial team promises to organize—more frequently than has been the case to date—roundtable discussions with experts from all walks of life, and "press conferences" with the country's ranking party, state, and economic representatives, who will answer readers' questions. The staff will reportedly also "strive to publish the popular column 'Letters to the Editor' as often as possible."

On 7 January RUDE PRAVO publishes a letter from reader Bohumil Peterka of Drahanovice in Olomouc district, which states: "In RUDE PRAVO of Thursday (31 December 1987) I read the 'Dear Readers!' article published in boldface. I read it several times, and today—in the familiar coziness of the new year—I am sitting down to write to you. I welcome the new service to readers, the 'Readers' Wishes' column, and that intimate, familiar, and comradely message to us that you are waiting for our 'order.' Therefore, my order: Write everything, right from the beginning, about how the Slusovice united agricultural cooperative was founded. From where did they get the methods for management that yields such results, for such cadre manning, for the composition of the organizational system, remuneration, the organization of the construction center, and such like? Why do we know so little about it? Why are there no more agricultural and production cooperatives employing their style of work today? Furthermore, I order information about the best pioneering deeds of the

local construction sector, whose workers are modernizing the old housing stock, be it the Prague Reconstruction Enterprise (PSO), the Construction Enterprise of the City of Plzen, Karlovy Vary, Ostrava, or from Slovakia. You should also push for the production of dry plaster mixture in sacks, of which the PSO is the only manufacturers in the state."

Major Socialist Property Theft Trial Opens

AU111510 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Jan 88 p 2

[Summary] Court proceedings against a group of 127 defendants comprising, inter alia, employees of the Jednota, RAJ (Restaurants and Canteens), and West Bohemian Breweries enterprises opened in Plzen on 4 January, "in connection with one of the most extensive recent cases of pilferage of socialist property." The defendants are charged with machinations involving empty cases of bottles and with the stealing of beer. Over a period of 3 years they inflicted on damage of around Kcs2 million 9 retailing organizations, the West Bohemian Breweries, and the West Bohemian Dairies. Drivers of delivery vans as well as managers of stores and various catering establishments were involved in this "extensive and organized" criminal activity. The indictment alone consists of 8,000 pages of protocols and other documents. Some 400 witnesses will be heard before the court.

Leaders' Appearances 30 Dec 1987 to 7 Jan 1988

AU112041 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech from 31 December 1987 to 8 January 1988 reports the following public appearances of CSSR leaders (date and page number of each report is given in parentheses):

Vladimir Herman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the CPCZ's South Moravian Regional Committee, attended the induction of Karel Noga as new general director of the Chepos economic production unit, in Brno on 3 January. (4 Jan 88 p 2)

Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, attended and addressed a session of the CPCZ's North Moravian Regional Committee in Ostrava on 5 January. (6 Jan 88 p 1)

Ladislav Adamec, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Premier of the Czech SR, chaired a Czech Government session in Prague on 5 January. (6 Jan 88 p 2)

Frantisek Pitra, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, paid a visit to employees of the Dairy and Mills-and-Bakeries Industry in Prague on 5 January. (6 Jan 88 p 2)

A meeting with CSSR President Gustav Husak, held on the occasion of his 75th birthday at Prague Castle on 7 January, was attended by Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary; by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal; and the following members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Ladislav Adamec, Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, and Jozef Lenart; candidate members of the CPCZ central Committee Presidium Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Vladimir Herman, Miloslav Hruskovic, Ignac Janak, and Frantisek Pitra; CPCZ Central Committee secretaries Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, and Jindrich Polednik.

A delegation of the Czechoslovak People's Army headed by Army General Milan Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense, and a delegation of the Federal Ministry of Interior headed by Vratislav Vajnar, CSSR minister of interior, came to congratulate Gustav Husak on his 75th birthday on 7 January. (8 Jan 87 pp 1,2)

Milos Jakes, in the presence of Josef Lenart and Mikulas Beno, presented the Order of the Republic to Gejza Slapka, leading secretary of the CPSL's Bratislava City Committee, in Prague on 7 January. Slapka was later received by Alois Indra. (8 Jan 87 p 1)

Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, was in attendance when heads of diplomatic missions accredited in the CSSR came to congratulate Gustav Husak on his birthday in Prague on 7 January. (8 Jan 88 p 2)

Honecker Continues Paris Visit 9 Jan

Tours Paris Cemetary

LD091018 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0833 GMT 9 Jan 88

[Text] Paris, 9 Jan (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, paid tribute to the heroes of the first proletarian revolution in world history at the Pere Lachaise Cemetery in Paris this morning. The GDR head of state laid a flower arrangement at the Mur Des Federes, where fighters of the Paris Commune were shot dead on 28 May 1871.

Erich Honecker received with thanks a commemorative medal from Jean Braire, secretary general of the "Friends of the Commune" Association. The GDR guests, who were accompanied by Didier Bariani, mayor of the 20th Arrondissement, also sought out memorials to the former concentration camps of Mauthausen, Neuengamme, Ravensbrueck, Auschwitz, Dachau, Buchenwald-Dora, and Oranienburg-Sachsenhausen, where they laid flower arrangements.

Accompanied by Gaston Plissonnier, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the French Communist Party [PCF], Erich Honecker laid flower arrangements at the graves of unforgotten PCF leaders Maurice Thorez, Jacques Duclos, Waldeck Rochet, and Marcel Cachin.

The visit to the largest cemetery in Paris, which is also the last resting place of such world-famous artists as Moliere, Hugo, Balzac, Bizet, and Delacroix, ended with a tribute at the memorial to the veterans of the French resistance.

Meets With PCF's Marchais

LD091231 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1134 GMT 9 Jan 88

[Text] Paris, 9 Jan (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, met today at his residence, the Hotel Marigny in Paris, for a friendly exchange of views with Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party [PCF].

The parties to the talk discussed the present international situation and current tasks in the further struggle for peace, disarmament, and detente. In agreement they welcomed the summit meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan and the conclusion of the treaty on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range missile as an event of truly historic significance, and they gave their full support to this first nuclear disarmament accord. The constructive peace policy of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist states, the actions of the worldwide people's peace movement, and the work of responsible politicians in capitalist countries have achieved an important result that creates more favorable conditions for the elimination of the threat of nuclear war.

Now it is a question of making more progress along the path of disarmament, in accordance with the Washington agreements. This mainly applies to an accord on the 50-percent reduction of strategic offensive weapons of the USSR and the United States, with strict adherence to the ABM treaty, and also the ending of nuclear tests and the elimination of chemical weapons.

Erich Honecker and Georges Marchais stressed that steps toward conventional disarmament from the Atlantic to the Urals are now very important. On this it can only be a question of eliminating existing imbalances by reductions on the part of the side which has more, and thus more security for all states will be created by fewer weapons within the joint European house. It is unacceptable to attempt to compensate for the elimination of land-based medium-range missiles of the USSR and the United States by rearmament in other spheres.

Energetic efforts by all forces for peace, reason, and realism are still required to achieve an improvement in international developments. In this connection equal cooperation among the European states, developed relations of peaceful coexistence, and political dialogue are of primary importance.

Erich Honecker and Georges Marchais welcomed the tangible advances and improved level of relations between the GDR and the French Republic, as reflected in the state visit to France by the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. This event is of great significance not only for bilateral relations but primarily for peace, security, and stability in Europe.

The two sides stressed that it is always a prime concern of the SED and PCF to deepen the friendship between the peoples of the GDR and France.

In view of the historical experiences of the French people it is reassuring to know, Georges Marchais said, that the highest dictate of GDR policy is to do everything to ensure that war will never again emanate from German soil.

Erich Honecker outlined the implementation of the 11th SED Congress decisions on the development of advanced socialist society in the GDR.

Georges Marchais explained the current tasks of the French Communists in protecting the vital interests of the country's working people, as decided at the 26th PCF Congress.

The two politicians stressed the positive results of the recent Moscow meeting of parties, organizations, and movements. They expressed their satisfaction with the close fraternal relations between the SED and PCF and agreed on specific measures for future cooperation between the two parties.

The talk was attended on the PCF side by Maxime Gremetz, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee, and on the SED side by Guenter Sieber, Central Committee member and director of the Central Committee International Relations Department. Alfred Marter, GDR ambassador to the French Republic, was also present.

Talks With PSF's Jospin

LD091438 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1314 GMT 9 Jan 88

[Text] Paris, 9 Jan (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council received today at his residence, the Hotel de Marigny in Paris, Lionel Jospin, first secretary of the French Socialist Party [PSF].

The frank and open talk concentrated on current world political issues and relations between the two parties. It was stressed that in view of the danger of a nuclear inferno the most important task of any responsible policy is to make an active contribution toward the safeguarding of peace and detente.

Erich Honecker and Lionel Jospin paid tribute to the historic significance of the summit meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan, and the treaty concluded then between the USSR and the United States on the elimination of their medium- and shorter-range missiles.

The course of disarmament thus embarked upon has to be pursued energetically and single mindedly. The necessary next steps are the 50-percent reduction of strategic offensive weapons of the USSR and United States, the strengthening of the ABM Treaty, and a worldwide ban on chamical weapons. Substantial disarmament in the conventional sphere is essential.

As the parties to the conversation further stressed, it is a requirement for all states to contribute to a lasting change toward disarmament and detente, taking into account the security interests of all sides. Without East-West cooperation on the basis of equal rights it is impossible today to resolve together the urgent global problems that face mankind. This fact requires thinking and action in the interests of the present and future generations.

Erich Honecker and Lionel Jospin welcomed in this connection the progress in relations between the GDR and the French Republic. The visit to France by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, is not only of great importance for bilateral relations but also of considerable significance for security, stability, and cooperation in the joint European house.

With reference to details of Erich Honecker's official visit to the FRG, Lionel Jospin stressed that goodneighborly relations between the two German states and the commitment stated in the joint communique to do everything in order that no more war may emanate from German soil are also in the interest of the French people.

The two politicians discussed issues of cooperation between Communists and Social Democrats in the struggle for peace and detente. They paid tribute to the international meeting in Moscow to mark the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution.

Erich Honecker and Lionel Jospin agreed to continue developing relations between the SED and the PSF.

Guenter Sieber, member of the SED Central Committee and director of the Central Committee International Relations Department, and GDR Ambassador Alfred Marter took part in the talk.

Visits Eiffel Tower

LD091449 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1235 GMT 9 Jan 88

[Text] Paris, 9 Jan (ADN)—Erich Honecker went up the Eiffel Tower, the highest symbol in Paris, today, the last day of his state visit. Warmly welcomed by Bernard Rocher, president of the Eiffel Tower Society, the GDR guests went by lift to one of the observation platforms.

Erich Honecker complied with a request to sign the guestbook of the Eiffel Tower, which was opened to the public in 1889 for the Paris World Exhibition.

Meets Friendship Group

LD091543 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1052 GMT 9 Jan 88

[Text] Paris, 9 Jan (ADN)—There was a cordial meeting this morning between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and representatives of the France-GDR Society, to whose meritorious work for international understanding and peace he paid tribute in an address.

Erich Honecker received at his residence Prof Georges Castellan, president of the Friendship Society; Francois Riveire, secretary general; and other members of the presidium, to which figures from France's political, intellectual and cultural life belong.

In his address Erich Honecker expressed his pleasure at the meeting with representatives of the France-GDR Society, to whom he gave warmest congratulations on the 30th anniversary of the founding of the organization. "Your tireless work for three decades toward flourishing and fruitful cooperation between our peoples and states is yielding a rich harvest," he said.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the fact that, at times when relations in Europe were still characterized by the cold war and the Hallstein doctrine, the society backed the establishment of state relations between the GDR and France. "By means of your pressing for the formation of these relations through a comprehensive structure of treaties between our two countries, you have proved yourselves to be far-sighted pioneers, in the well understood national interest of goodneighbourly relations to mutual advantage," he stressed. "You have always regarded your multifarious initiatives for mutual familiarization, from which more trust and friendship are growing, also as a contribution toward the preservation and strengthening of peace, which mankind requires just as much as the air to breathe."

The society's 11th national congress in Lyons gave a successful review of activities. As was stressed at the congress, the coming years will be dominated by significant climaxes in the life of the two countries. The 30th anniversary of the foundation of the society is followed by the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the GDR and the 200th anniversary of the French Revolution. "This outstanding event in French history, which in its time exerted such an emphatic and progressive influence on Germany, will also be celebrated fittingly in the GDR with numerous functions," Erich Honecker said. "Moreover, we are convinced that the deepening of cooperation between the friendship societies of our countries, supported by the numerous town-twinning arrangements, is continuing to gain significance."

The continuation and intensification of dialogue with all forces interested in peace and understanding, cooperation between ever broader circles in a coalition of reason and realism—this, Erich Honecker stressed, is the path toward the solution of the basic issues facing mankind. "It strengthens the cause of peace if people of all ideological and religious persuasions become increasingly involved with the idea of international friendship. This is an important building block for the all-European house, in which the peoples live together in goodneighborliness."

We are always conscious of the historic responsibility to do everything so that never again will war but only peace emanate from German soil, he added. "This is the spirit in which we act, in which we engage in dialogue with all those to whom peace is a serious matter, and in which we participate in the great work for a world without weapons, without hatred and violence, a world in which cooperation, understanding, cultural exchange, and friendship become standards of international coexistence."

Erich Honecker described the treaty on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles, the results of the Washington summit, as a historic milestone along the path to a world liberated from nuclear weapons in this century. To the Europeans in particular, the measures agreed upon in Washington offer great opportunities to extend disarmament into other spheres.

The meetings with representatives of France, he stated, have given us the impression that my visit has contributed to better mutual understanding and toward the expansion of cooperation in the interest of detente and of peace. Turning to the president of the society, Erich Honecker concluded by affirming that in the future as well he will always find attentive partners and reliable allies in our country.

[ADN at 1337 GMT on 9 January carries a longer report on the meeting, which adds the following: "During the meeting Erich Honecker, Guenter Mittag, Oskar Fischer, Gerhard Beil, Guenter Sieber, Frank-Joachim Herrmann, and Ambassador Alfred Marter conducted friendly talks with the representatives of the society, together with the organization's president, and secretary general. Jean Dechet president of the Friendship Society's Seine-St Denis Departement Committee; Abbe Albert Peyrieux, president of the friendship society's Rhone Departement Committee; retired Admiral Antoine Sanguinetti; General Labor Confederation Secretary Claude Aufort; Bernard de Chalvron and Maurice Deshors, former French ambassadors to the GDR; PCF Central Committee member Jacques Denis; Francois Luchaire, member of the Council of the Constitution; Rene Dubail, chairman of the France-GDR friendship group at the Paris city parliament; Paule Genetay, secretary general of the Sport and Competition Dance Federation; Jean Delfassieux, director general of the Bank for International Trade; RENCONTRES journal Chief Editor Didier Auroi; Montreuil Mayor Jean-Pierre Brard; lawyer Laure Perrin; and Paris Deputy Christiane Schwartzbard had come to the Paris residence of the GDR head of state."]

Tours Palace of Versailles

LD091916 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1455 GMT 9 Jan 88

[Text] Paris, 9 Jan (ADN)—At the conclusion of his 3-day state visit, Erich Honecker and the members of his entourage drove to the Palace of Versailles, some 20 km southwest of Paris, residence of the kings of France in the 17th century. The guests toured the chapel, the royal opera, rooms of the former rulers, and the historic Hall of Mirrors. At the entrance to the palace, Erich Honecker was welcomed by Francis Idrac, secretary-general to the prefect of Yvelines Department, and by Yves Bottineau, inspector general of museums. The head of conservation and the chief architect described the development of the baroque edifice and the efforts to maintain and preserve its rich fittings.

Ends 3-Day State Visit

LD091621 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1600 GMT 9 Jan 88

[Text] Paris, 9 Jan (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, ended his 3-day state visit to the French Republic this afternoon, and commenced his return journey from Paris Orly Airport.

The GDR head of state was seen off with a military ceremony. The national anthems of the GDR and France were played. A guard of honor, which Erich Honecker inspected, presented arms. On the gangway to the Interflug special plane, personalities from the host country wished him a good journey home.

Cables Thanks

LD091733 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1637 GMT 9 Jan 88

[Text] Paris, 9 Jan ADN—On leaving the territory of the French Republic after ending his state visit, Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, sent the following telegram to President Francois Mitterrand:

President of the French Republic

His Excellence Mr Francois Mitterrand

Palais de l'Elysee, Paris

On leaving the French Republic I would once more like to thank you most warmly for your hospitality to me and my entourage. The visit to your beautiful country has given me many impressions and much stimulation. The constructive and open exchange of opinions with you, Mr President, has above all contributed to this.

I am convinced that lasting impetus for the future development of relations between our countries will emanate from our meeting which will have a promotional effect on an international climate of cooperation and mutual understanding.

Please accept my best wishes for your personal well-being and the development of your country and its citizens.

Erich Honecker

General secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State

Arrives in Berlin

LD091840 Eat Berlin ADN International Service in German 1810 GMT 9 Jan 88

[Text] Berlin, 9 Jan (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, after ending his state visit to the French Republic, returned to Berlin tonight.

At Berlin Schoenefeld Airport he and his entourage were cordially welcomed by the members and candidates of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Dohlus, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Jarowinsky, Army General Heinz Kessler, Guenther Kleiber, Egon Krenz, Werner Krolikowski, Army General Erich Mielke, Guenter Schabowski, Harry Tisch, Inge Lange and Gerhard Schuerer; deputy chairmen of the Council of State Professor Doctor Heinrich Homann and Doctor Guenther Maleuda: and deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers Wolfgang Rauchfuss and Rudolf Schulze.

Philippe Bossiere, charge d'affaires ad interim of the French Republic in the GDR was also present.

Mittag Meets French Economy Minister

AU121222 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9-10 Jan 88 p 4

[Text] Paris—In Paris on Friday [8 January] Guenter Mittag [member of the SED Central Committee Politburo] met for a talk with Edouard Balladur, state minister of economy, finance, and privatization. It was attended by Gerhard Beil [GDR foreign trade minister].

Guenter Mittag explained the guidelines of the development of the national economy in the 5-year plan period up to 1990 and reported on the results of the economic development in the GDR.

In the course of the meeting, which took place in an open and constructive atmosphere, both sides gave a positive assessment of economic relations between the two countries. The interlocutors concurred in expressing the interest of both states in strengthening and intensifying economic relations to their mutual advantage. Guenter Mittag and Edouard Balladur discussed further steps to continue the dynamic development of goods exchange in the year 1988 and conducted a comprehensive exchange of views with regard to spheres of economic cooperation between the two countries.

There was agreement that the impetus that resulted from the talks held at the highest level and the agreements reached are to be translated into concrete activities aimed at intensifying economic cooperation.

Guenter Mittag emphasized that the GDR attaches great significance to the further expansion of bilateral economic relations, as was pointed out by Erich Honecker. The GDR is ready to deepen these relations for the benefit of both states. It views this as an important contribution to the process of all-European cooperation and to the creation of mutual trust, so that international relations are not marked by confrontation but by cooperation, thus making peace more secure.

Economic relations have long played a traditional role in the overall relations between the two states, and the GDR hopes that they will be strengthened in the future.

These relations are of a long-term nature, have partly extended over decades, and are dynamic, systematic, and predictable. They are based on long-term trusting cooperation between leading figures of political and economic life and between enterprises and economic organizations in both countries.

Meets French Economists

AU121223 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9-10 Jan 88 p 4

[Text] Paris—On Friday [8 January] at the headquarters of the National Council of French Businessmen, CNPF, a meeting took place between Guenter Mittag, Politburo member, secretary of the SED Central Committee, and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, and leading representatives of the French economy. The meeting was attended by GDR Foreign Trade Minister Gerhard Beil.

At the beginning CNPF President Francois Perigot stressed the great interest of French economic circles in expanding and strengthening economic cooperation with the GDR.

Referring to the successful development of the national economy in the GDR, Guenter Mittag explained the economic targets of the GDR through 1990 and pointed out the possibilities resulting therefrom for further expanding economic cooperation between the GDR and France. Then the figures used the opportunity to discuss the deepening of mutually advantageous cooperation. They concurred that is is their common goal to extend the long-standing and good cooperation in the most varied spheres, thus continuing to make a constructive contribution to developing overall relations between the GDR and France.

Guenter Mittag emphasized that the outcome of Erich Honecker's state visit to France will undoubtedly open up further prospects for strengthening economic cooperation. The GDR is determined to take further steps in the spirit of a predictable and trusting cooperation on the basis of what has already been achieved and in accordance with the tested principle of mutual advantage. A good foundation has been laid for mutually advantageous cooperation through the agreements on the intensification of economic cooperation reached at the highest level. In this, great significance is to be attributed to the committee for the promotion of trade between the two countries established at the initiative of the CNPF. The GDR hopes that the entire economic cooperation will be continued in an even more fruitful way and at a higher level. It will always be a reliable partner in this.

The meeting which was headed by President Francois Perigot on the French side, was attended by general managers of GDR foreign trade enterprises as well as by leading figures from France's economic life, including Raymond Ravenel, general manager of Citroen and president of the Committee for the Promotion of Trade with the GDR within the CNPF business council; Daniel Heliot, president of the French textile machine industry; Didier Pineau-Valencienne, president of Schneider AG; Jean-Maxime Leveque, president of the Credit Lyonnais Bank; Claude Coppin, general manager of Spie Batignolles; Jacques Cellier, president of the Cellier company; Jacques Wahl, general manager of the BNP Bank; Conrad Bernstein, president of Arbel; Jean Charpentier, president of Sitam; Henri Lens, general manager of the Compagnie Feralco des Convoyeurs; Michel Plot, president of Litwin; and Pierre-Marie Valentin, president of Technip.

Foreign Trade Ministers Beil, Noir Hold Talks

AU121138 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Jan 88 p 3

[Text] Paris (ADN)—The foreign trade ministers of the GDR and France, Gerhard Beil and Michel Noir, met for a friendly talk in Paris on Thursday [7 January]. Referring to the positive results of the 1987 goods exchange, they stressed the significance of Erich Honecker's state visit for the further expansion of bilateral relations, which will open up new constructive opportunities for trade and economic relations. They agreed upon measures designed to strengthen long-term economic and scientific-technological cooperation. In this, great importance is attributed to the participation of companies from both countries in fairs and exhibitions, and to the holding of symposiums and presentations by companies, with the aim of deepening the knowledge about scientific-technological top performances of the business partners.

The talk was attended by the chairmen of the Joint Commission Christian Meyer, deputy GDR minister of foreign trade, and Francois David, director for foreign trade relations in the Ministry of Economy, Finance, and Privatization of the French Republic.

Oskar Fischer's Moscow Visit Postponed

LD121248 Hamburg DPA in German 1229 GMT 12 Jan 88

[Text] Moscow/East Berlin (DPA)—The visit by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer to Moscow today was postponed suprisingly because Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze is ill. According to the official news agency TASS, Fischer was supposed to meet Shevardnadze today in Moscow.

As the GDR Foreign Ministry confirmed in answer to an enquiry, Fischer's visit has been postponed "on account of the illness" of Shevardnadze. The Foreign Ministry in Moscow this afternoon did not want to make any statement.

Honecker Receives USSR's Antonov 11 Jan

LD111919 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1730 GMT 11 Jan 87

[Text] Berlin, 11 Jan (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received on Monday Aleksey

Antonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is in Berlin as head of the Soviet Government delegation to the 41st meeting of the joint government commission for economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and the USSR.

Aleksey Antonov conveyed fraternal greetings from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which were most cordially reciprocated.

General Secretary Erich Honecker stressed at the start of the talks his firm conviction that the USSR and the GDR, in firm alliance with all socialist countries and together with peace-loving forces throughout the world, would continue in 1988 to do everything to make peace even more secure. The conclusion of the treaty between the USSR and the United States on the complete elimination of the Soviet and U.S. medium- and shorter-range missiles encouraged us consistently to continue the course of reason, realism, and goodwill.

The GDR will continue to make its active contribution to the common peace policy of the community of socialist states.

It was noted during a broad exchange of views that extensive work is being done purposefully to realize the agreements reached between Erich Honecker and Mikhail Gorbachev for the development of a new stage of the scientific-technological and economic cooperation between the GDR and the USSR.

The partners in the talks were in agreement in noting that stable foundations exist for this in the form of the long-term program for the development of cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in the field of science, technology, and production for the period to the year 2000, of the branch programs, and the agreements and treaties concluded.

Honecker stressed that in the agreed-upon preparation of a long-term concept for cooperation for several 5-year-plan periods and also in coordinating the national economic plans for the period 1991-95, it was necessary to take account of the demands deriving, above all, from the development and introduction of the key technologies, microelectronics, computer technology—including CAD/CAM solutions—robot technology, biotechnology, and new materials and processing technologies. It is necessary for good results to be achieved as quickly as possible for the development of the national economies of the GDR and the USSR and also for a significant growth in national income.

Antonov explained that the discussions of the 41st meeting of the joint government commission would serve this significant formulation of tasks. In this connection, important questions are on the agenda which deal with concrete measures to implement the agreements of principle reached at the highest level, as a result of which new major projects are to be tacked jointly.

The partners in the talks expressed their firm conviction that the many initiatives and steps aimed at cooperation in the field of science, technology, and the economy opened up new possibilities for linking increasingly closely the potentials of the two countries and at the same time represented a contribution toward the further consolidation of socialist economic integration within the framework of the community of socialist states.

Taking part in the discussion, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and complete agreement on all questions, were Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; And Vyacheslav Kochemasov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR in the GDR.

Schuerer, Antonov View Cooperation

LD122003 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1539 GMT 12 Jan 88

[Excerpts] Berlin, 12 Jan (ADN)—The chairmen of the joint GDR-USSR governmental commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation familiarized themselves today with the results of the CEMA comprehensive program and of bilateral agreements in the area of computer technology. They met at the Robotron combine in Dresden.

Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Politburo and GDR deputy premier, and Aleksey Antonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet deputy premier discussed ways to develop new generations of computers and peripheral apparatus, including those for CAD/CAM [computer assisted design/computer-aided manufacturing] solutions. A further topic of the talks were measures to deepen cooperation in the manufacture and supply of basic components and systems. [passage omitted]

Aleksey Antonov stressed the importance of meeting all commitments in accordance with the contracts in the field of microelectronics—especially modern computer technology—for increasing performance in both national economies. [passage omitted]

Today, ministers and senior state and economic officials of the joint government commission discussed current and future cooperation tasks in industry, science and technology, especially in spheres that are decisive for improved performance.

Stoph Talks With Visiting Iraqi Official

LD122301 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1759 GMT 12 Jan 88

[Text] Berlin, 12 Jan (ADN)—Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, has praised the historic importance of the U.S.-USSR treaty, signed by Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan, on the liquidation of their medium- and shorter-range missiles, and the consultations on the reduction of strategic offensive weapons and strengthening of the ABM Treaty. In a talk with Ghassan Radwan [name as received] Iraqi under secretary of state in the Ministry of Transport and Communications, held in Berlin today, he said the solution of regional conflicts by peaceful means, including the conflict between Iraq and Iran, played an important role in the preservation of peace. The two men stressed that the preservation of peace, and success in the efforts for disarmament are decisive for the future of mankind. This goal is also served by the fulfillment of the UN Security Council Resolution No 598 on ending the Iraq-Iran conflict.

In their exchange of views on the state of political and economic relations between the GDR and Iraq, the certainty was expressed that the traditonally good economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries will continue to develop.

Radwan heads an Iraqi delegation now visiting the GDR.

Politburo Report on SED Membership

AU091803 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Jan 88 p 3

[Report of the SED Central Committee Politburo on the development of SED membership in 1987, discussed at the Politburo session on 5 January 1988 in East Berlin: "The Ranks of the SED Were Further Strengthened in Quality"]

[Text] In its session on 5 January 1988, the SED CentralCommittee Politburo discussed a report on the development of SED membership in 1987 and decided to publish it for general evaluation. Great importance is attached not to the quantitative but to the qualitative growth of the party.

I.

In 1987 the development of SED membership took place on the basis of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress. It received further guiding stimuli from the conference of the Central Committee Secretariat with the first secretaries of the kreis leaderships in February 1987.

At the end of 1987 the SED had 2,264,412 members and 63,919 candidate members, that is a total of 2,328,331 members and candidate members. They are organized in 59,531 basic organizations, 4,599 of which are divided into 29,018 departmental party organizations.

In the period under review, the basic organizations admitted a total of 58,057 candidate members to the party, which increased the number of members and candidate members by 6,156 and further continued the path of the party's qualitative growth. This resulted in a small quantitative growth.

II.

The development of the party's social composition in 1987 was characterized by high stability and the turning toward the qualitative aspects of strengthening the party.

The following table shows the level achieved in comparison to 1986:

	End of 1987	End of 1986
	—in percent—	
Workers	58.1	58.1
Production workers	37.6	37.8
Cooperative peasants	4.9	4.8
Members of the intelligentsia	22.3	22.3
Employees	7.4	7.5
Students, pupils—total	2.2	2.2
Students, pupils—not including workers and cooperative peasants delegated to studies	0.7	0.8
Members of production cooperatives, self-employed working people	0.8	0.8
Retirees—total	15.0	14.7
Retirees, who were not workers or cooperative peasants	5.0	4.8
Housewives	0.8	0.9

The bezirk leaderships made great efforts to regulate the qualitative and quantitative composition of the bezirk party organizations.

Their experiences confirm the increasing demands on leadership work in the field of membership development. This particularly applies to implementing high standards in selecting and admitting candidate members and to long-term and far-sighted conceptual work to purposefully ensure the party's organizational influence.

III.

Preserving the class-consistent composition of the party was a focal point in the leadership work of the leading party organs.

In total, the basic organizations admitted 43,978 workers, including 40,264 production workers, as candidate members to the party. These represent 75.7 and 69.4 percent, respectively, of the candidate members admitted during the year under review. The number of workers among the party's members and candidate members increased by 2,599 compared with 1986.

The bezirk and kreis leaderships continued to pay great attention to the party's political and organizational influence in the 50,154 youth brigades and young researchers collectives, in particular in the focal points of the national economy. At present about 134,000 comrades are working in 98.1 percent of these work collectives.

The basic organizations strengthened their ranks with workers who have solid skilled-worker training. The following table shows the most prevalent jobs of the workers admitted into the basic organizations:

Skilled workers	Workers admitted in training in			
	1987		1986	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Machine-building, apparatus engineering, and installation construction	8,428	19.2	10,305	19.3
Construction	3,748	8.5	5,019	9.4
Trade, gastronomy, services	3,611	8.2	4,419	8.3
Electrical engineering, electronics	3,254	7.4	3,766	7.1
Product engineering and materials processing	3,067	7.0	3,804	7.1
Agriculture, forestry, and fishery	1,785	4.1	2,282	4.3
Traffic and transportation	1,735	3.9	2,035	3.8
Textile and clothing industry	1,498	3.4	1,807	3.4
Admitted workers total	43,978		53,279	

The distribution among individual technical fields remained practically the same compared to 1986. It is, however, remarkable that a higher proportion of skilled workers from electrical engineering and electronics were admitted into the party as candidate members.

IV.

An essential characteristic for the development of the party's internal structure is the further increase of the political and technical training of the party's members and candidate members.

Percentage of members and candidate members having	End of 1987	End of 1986
Attended party school—total	51.0	49.1
Party colleges	0.7	0.7
Bezirk party schools	7.5	7.2
Party schools, 3-11 months	42.4	40.8
Having received university degrees	16.8	16.4
Having received technical school degrees	22.5	22.1
Having become master craftsmen, engineers	8.1	8.1
Having completed skilled-worker's training	80.0	80.0

Progress in the field of political qualifications was also influenced by the fact that a total of 70,221 comrades graduated from a party school in 1987.

V.

The following table shows the party's composition—compared to 1986—with regard to the members' age:

Age in years	Members and candidate members			
	End of 1987		End of 1986	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Up to 25	282,947	12.2	297,486	12.8
26-30	254,278	10.9	251,401	10.8
31-40	494,387	21.2	467,966	20.2
41-50	435,305	18.7	460,174	19.8
51-60	436,756	18.8	429,934	18.5
61-65	151,269	6.5	151,097	6.5
Over 65	273,389	11.7	264,117	11.4

The average age of the party's members and candidate members has increased by 0.2 years compared with that at the end of 1986 and is now 45 years. In 1987, 30,595 comrades reached retirement age.

The candidate members admitted to the party during the period under review included 43,281 people up to 25 years of age, that is 74.5 percent. This continues to guarantee a future-oriented composition of the candidate members with regard to their age.

The healthy relationship between battle-tested and young comrades is also reflected in the composition according to party age.

At the end of 1987 our party was made up of 721,870 comrades, 31.9 percent, over 25 and 412,117 comrades, or 18.2 percent, who have been party members up to 5 years.

With regard to the number of years of party membership, those 95,172 comrades who became SED members in the year when the SED was founded are numerically the largest group.

VI.

Further progress has been noted in the organizational strengthening of the party's influence among cooperative peasants.

The number of cooperative peasants who are members of our party has increased by 1,002 compared to 1986, and their proportion as party members and candidate members rose by 0.1 percent.

This development is mainly caused by admitting 3,107 cooperative peasants as candidate members to the party. This represents 5.4 percent of the total number of candidate members admitted to the party, compared with 4.5 percent in 1986.

In the field of agriculture and forestry, 148,301 comrades are organized in 5,366 basic organizations. They represent—as in 1986—6.4 percent of the party members and candidate members. In agriculture and forestry, the 964 councils of the party secretaries contribute to coordinating the party's ideopolitical and organizational work in the product-related cooperation groups.

VII.

One of the positive results of the development of membership in 1987 is the ensuring that the proportion of members of the intelligentsia among the party's members and candidate members remained unchanged at 22.3 percent.

The following table shows in which basic organizations of the individual economic sectors the great majority of the 519,991 members of the intelligentsia are organized and which changes occurred compared with 1986:

Economic sectors	End of 1987		End of 1986	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Industry and construction sector	176,150	33.9	176,844	34.1
Science, education, culture, health and social sector	152,168	29.3	152,558	29.4
State administrations, social organizations	102,198	19.7	99,608	19.2
Transportation, post and telecommunications, trade	43,737	8.4	43,408	8.4

In the period under review the basic organizations admitted 4,783 candidate members from the intelligentsia to the party.

Of these, 1,717 comrades are working in industry or in the construction sector; almost half of them are working in sectors of production preparation, such as research and development, construction, and others.

The number of students and pupils in our party is 50,884, 46.6 of whom come from a worker's family.

VIII.

The distribution of the party's forces in the various social sectors is in close connection with the party's social composition.

A total of 683,803 comrades are organized in the basic organizations in industry and the construction sector. In these economic sectors, too, the 329 existing councils of the party secretaries are proving their worth in coordinating party work in the combines.

Comparison with 1986 shows that the number of members and candidate members from industry and the construction sector has declined by 8,720. One reason for this is the fact that a relatively large number of comrades left the work process in 1987—29,660 workers and members of the intelligentsia, in particular from basic organizations in industry and the construction sector. In the economic sectors of transportation, posts and telecommunications, trade, services, and cultural and social facilities, the number of the party members and candidate members working there remained practically at the level of 1986.

At present there are 8,804 comrades more in the communal party organizations than at the end of 1986.

In the production sectors, in the service sector, and in the cultural and social facilities our party took the structural changes in the national economy into account also with regard to the structure of the party by newly reforming 445 basic organizations and disbanding 388.

A total of 557,897 party members and candidate members belong to the basic organizations in the centrally administered combines of industry and the construction sector. Proceeding from their responsibility for implementing the economic strategy, they admitted 21,702

candidate members to the party. With regard to the total number of people admitted during the entire year, this amounts to a proportion of 37.4 percent, which is clearly more than the year before.

In 1987, too, the party's organizational influence in the bezirk and kreis-administered industry was further raised. This was achieved mainly by admitting 8,899 candidate members into the party.

The increase of the number of basic organizations by 466 has to be stressed; thus, a total of 188,473 comrades belong to the currently existing 7,031 basic organizations.

A total of 34,531 party members and candidate members belong to the basic organizations in such enterprises that directly implement the housing program and to organizations in housing construction, road construction, and general construction combines. This represents 662 fewer comrades than at the end of 1986. In evaluating the report of the Magdeburg Bezirk leadership to the SED Central Committee Politburo on the implementation of the housing construction program, efforts should be increased to further strengthen these party collectives by admitting young construction workers, also with the aim of forming stable permanent crews.

IX.

Party members and candidate members include 842,680 female comrades, that is 36.2 percent, which means an increase of 0.3 percent compared with the year before.

With regard to the social composition, the proportion of women is largest among the workers. It amounts to 46.4 percent.

A large proportion of female comrades among party members and candidate members can be seen in particular in the basic organizations of the following social sectors and branches:

	Percentage of female comrades
Social sector	78.5
Health sector	70.9
General education schools	68.9
Trade	61.7

In 1987, too, further clear progress was achieved in raising the political and technical training of the female comrades. The proportion of female comrades attending a party school is 45.6 percent, that of female comrades graduating from a university or technical school, 35.1 percent.

Compared with the end of 1986, this is an increase of 2.4 and 0.8 percent, respectively.

The basic organizations admitted 23,870 women as candidate members to the party, which corresponds to a proportion of 41.1 percent.

X.

In 1987 the kreis leaderships and the majority of the basic organizations performed intensive and responsible work with party candidate members. The admission of 73,019 candidate members as party members increased the militant strength of many basic organizations.

In preparation for membership, the close connection between the party collectives' attractiveness, the quality of inner-party life, and work with the candidates, which starts already with their long-term selection, was again demonstrated.

During the period under review 4,680 candidate members left the party, 81.1 percent of whom were expelled; 445 candidate members announced their withdrawal. In addition, 1,401 members left during the first year of membership. This makes clear the necessity to give more support to the candidate members and young party members in ideopolitical and education work.

In total, 52,279 members and candidate members left the party in 1987, including 30,142 people who died.

MSZMP Official on Restructuring, Relations

AU121459 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 31 Dec 87 p 5

[Interview with Geza Kotai, director of the International Relations Department of the MSZMP Central Committee, by Peter Sereny: "Opportunities and Tasks in a More Relaxed World;"date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Sereny] The reorganization under way in the Soviet Union is followed with great interest all over the world. What is your opinion of the effects of this process of reorganization on world politics, the international communist movement, and on the socialist countries?

[Kotai] The internal renewal in the Soviet Union has a compound effect on the world. I have already mentioned that the social and economic reform also carries within itself the promise of a gradual reorganization of international relations. In the long term, and within the complex fabric of the equilibrium between the two large types of social order, economic performance and a correct, reliable, and foreseeable policy can gradually assume the function of the military factor. If restructuring in the Soviet Union proves that socialism is a social order that is capable of thorough reorganization and renewal, this will promote the credit given to this policy to a great extent. Establishing harmony between announced goals and the practice of social construction would result in an increase in the appeal and prestige of the current style of socialism and, in a wider sense, of the entire communist movement.

I think it is natural that the internal renewal of the Soviet Union, which is a big power, equally affects the quest of the socialist countries for a new road, by setting the Soviet outlook as an example and by means of Soviet experiences concerning concrete solutions. It is of particular importance to us that the practice of the two largest socialist countries, the Soviet Union and the PRC, shows that for 2 decades we Hungarians have already been advancing in the main direction of socialist development. This should encourage us to further develop our reform in the economic, political, and cultural areas with determination and without delay. If we fail to do so, not only will our most pressing problems not be relieved, but we will lose our international esteem and our reputation as explorers and experimenters, a reputation that has also been very profitable for us.

The informal meeting in Moscow in November 1987 also showed that the large majority of the parties within the international communist movement support the renewal of socialism, the restructuring in the Soviet Union, and the new guideline in foreign policy. Some parties also have reservations. However, keeping the multifaceted nature of the movement and the parties' equality of rights in mind, I find nothing surprising or objectionable in the dissenting evaluations.

[Sereny] Occasionally, Hungarian public opinion also shows concern about a possible standstill in the Soviet renewal process.

[Kotai] The first stage of reorganization in the Soviet Union has been concluded, and the practical implementation of the ideas is now on the agenda. This concerns, and even harms, the interests of very large groups. We can count on the appearance of increasing opposition and the emergence of "braking mechanisms." Professional and ideological-political debates will presumably multiply, possibly sharpen. As Mikhail Gorbachev pointed out in his 2 November speech, Soviet restructuring is facing 2-3 critical years. I think that there is only one reasonable road for the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries: to consistently continue the reform of socialism aimed at self-renewal. [passage omitted]

[Sereny] What do you think of the development of the relations between Hungary and its immediate neighbors?

[Kotai] The relations are, on the whole, favorable. In the recent past, too, our multi-faceted relations have also been essentially balanced. It is in the interest of all of us that we should enrich our economic cooperation by modern forms, extend our goods turnover, or at least prevent it from decreasing, widen our cultural and scientific cooperation, and develop tourism. The humanitarian difficulties that have multiplied as a result of marriage and resettlement are being solved quickly and humanely.

[Sereny] What is the situation regarding Hungarian national minorities living in neighboring countries?

[Kotai] On the whole, some progress was achieved in the problematic national minorities issue which is specific to this region but has international aspects, too. Among the noteworthy changes, we succeeded in developing more substantial cooperation that entails the promise of progress with CSEMADOK [Cultural Union of the Hungarian Working People in Czehoslovakia]. We are conducting joint research on national minorities with two Yugoslav republics, Slovenia and Croatia. We are also studying patterns for contacts with the Soviet Union in the field of minorities and we are trying to explore the economic aspects of national minority contacts with Austria.

We consider it regrettable that our relations with Romania have not developed in this spirit. It is also true that this is not the only area of cooperation where we are making no progress, or indeed witness a regression. All this was brought up as one of the subjects at the recent meeting between Hungarian and Romanian Central Committee secretaries in June, and has also been brought up ever since, but so far there have been no results. Decisively and cool-headedly we are continuing our efforts to promote understanding and good-neighborly relations. [passage omitted]

State, Party Leaders Note Cuban National Day

AU121545 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Jan 88 p 3

[MTI report: "Hungarian Leaders' Congratulatory Telegram on National Day of Cuba"]

[Text] Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP; Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council; and Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent a joint congratulatory telegram to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, and president of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, on the occasion of the national day of the Republic of Cuba and the 29th anniversary of the victory of the revolution.

The National Council of the PPF also sent a telegram to its Cuban counterpart on the occasion of the anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution.

More on Presidential Council Decree Changes

AU121500 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 31 Dec 87 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Session of the Presidential Council—The Decree on Private Trade and Economic Associations has been Modified"; passage in italics attributed to MTI]

[Text] The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic held a session on 30 December.

Following a debate on the proposal submitted by the Council of Ministers, the Presidential Council modified legal decree No. 15 from 1977 concerning private trade. Accordingly, in the future private trade permits can also be given to corporate associations operating under the same name. The size of the staff of the corporate associations can amount to 30 people in the case of boarding houses and campsites if they are also engaged in catering activities, and in the case of associations in the catering profession; 20 people in the case of other boarding houses and campsites, ABC department stores, the fuel and construction materials trade, and in the exhibition [mutatvanyos] trade; and 15 people for other private trade professions.

The Presidential Council modified Legal Decree No. 4 from 1978 concerning economic associations. On the basis of the modification, in the future private individuals and associations of private individual operating under a joint title will be able to establish limited liability associations with corporate bodies, or join such associations. Registry courts will carry out the legal supervision of limited liability associations in which private individuals participate.

The modifications of the decrees will come into effect on 1 January 1988.

The Presidential Council made decisions on merging and eliminating courts and prosecution offices and on personnel matters, and released and nominated judges.

As of 31 December 1987, the Presidential Council has relieved Istvan Dobos, deputy chairman of the Central People's Control Commission, of his office at his own wish, acknowledging his merits, on the occasion of his retirement, and retained him as a member of the Commission. The Presidential Council elected Gyula Csaki to the office of deputy chairman of the Central People's Control Commission as of 1 January 1988.

As of 1 January 1988, the Presidential Council has nominated Dr Ferenc Szabo as state secretary of agriculture and food.

The Presidential Council awarded Istvan Dobos, deputy chairman of the Central People's Control Commission, the For Socialist Hungary award as an acknowledgement of his effective work and on the occasion of his retirement. The award was presented by Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council, on 30 December.

Halmos on Wage Policy Trends in 1988

AU121247 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 31 Dec 87 p 5

[Article by Dr Csaba Halmos, state secretary and chairman of the State Office for Wages and Labor: "Wage Policy and Living Standard"]

[Text] Drawing to the end of the year, we usually review the results of our work and assess the extent of our successes in accomplishing the goals we set at the beginning of the year and fulfilling our tasks, and discover the areas where we are still lagging behind.

Not only do we assess the past year, but we also outline our tasks for the coming year. We evaluate our tasks and consider the conditions that we will have to reckon with in the course of fulfilling our obligations.

At the end of 1987 we are particularly justified in examining our achievements in wage policy and our further tasks in this area. The year 1988 means significantly changed requirements also from the wage policy aspect and, therefore, it is particularly important to evaluate the recent period realistically and outline our tasks, taking reality into consideration.

The 1987 plan for the people's economy formulated the following requirements from wage policy:

Wage policy should see to it more consistently than previously that the purchasing power for wages remains within the planned framework.

Wage policy should ensure that economic performance and the flow of wages should move together; that is, it should prevent wage and income increases without their being backed up by economic performance.

Wage policy should establish an interest in individual work places to regroup and reduce manpower that cannot be efficiently employed and to enhance manpower mobility.

Imbalance Has Decreased [subhead]

It will be possible to make a final evaluation of the extent to which these requirements have been fulfilled only after the balances have been prepared; but it can already be said also on the basis of the available data that, compared to previous years, some improvement can be observed in the joint movement of performance and incomes, in controlling the outflow of wages, and in establishing the tasks aimed at reducing staff surplus.

Although the purchasing power of the population and the increase in wages and incomes exceeded the planned level also in 1987, this excessive outflow is smaller than in previous years. Naturally it is significantly more important that the imbalance between economic performance and the outflow of wages decreased in 1987.

Manpower mobility has increased. In addition to the quicker than planned increase in productivity, a greater than stipulated staff decrease occurred in most branches of material production.

Despite this favorable phenomenon, we cannot be satisfied with the results. Other elements of the economic environment and regulation have continued to enable the emergence of wage increase sources when the expansion of these sources was not accompanied by an improvement in efficiency. The state budget also did not develop solid barriers that would prevent an increase in wages without their being backed up by performance.

Parallel to the wage outflow, the increase in consumer prices also exceeded the extent stipulated in the original goals of the plan and real wages will eventually decrease to a greater extent than the decrease in real wages stipulated in the plan.

Less Regulation [subhead]

What can we count on in 1988?

To be honest and to start with the most important issue: we are facing a year of new tasks and requirements that are more complex than previously. Consequently, the scope of wage policy in 1988 will be even narrower than it was in 1987. In order to reduce economic imbalance, it will be unavoidable to reduce real wages more than in previous years.

As a result of the imbalance and the effects of the tax and price reform, a considerable increase in consumer prices will develop, whereas the increase in nominal incomes can be considerably smaller than in 1987. Taking into consideration the effects of prices and taxes, priority in income policy was given to increasing social allowances rather than to increasing incomes from work. In the course of developing the structure of the 1988 wage policy, and particularly the methods needed to regulate wages and incomes, it was necessary to take all these things into consideration.

As a result of a considerable decrease in real wages, we must expect more pressure than before from the workers concerning wage increases. Taking this into consideration, we should necessarily shift to a wage regulation that will in many respects be more rigid than in 1987. We can conclude from all this that in addition to reducing the average level of real wages, we should increase our economic performance, reduce the imbalance, and accelerate the reorganization of production and product structure.

As a result of the small increases in nominal wages and the changing income position of the enterprises, only central wage regulations can be temporarily applied. In most areas of the people's economy it will be expedient to focus wage regulation on the amount of wages, because this is the way to encourage a reduction in staff and also to provide a economic constraint aimed at staff reduction.

In spite of the inevitable rigidity of central regulation, some economic organizations will be able to increase wages above the average: these will be enterprises that expose and reduce the surpluses in their staff through organization, the use of manpower, and increase in productivity; accomplish a greater than average development in the implementation of the main economic policy goals; and achieve higher profits and a more dynamic increase in profits.

Despite the narrow overall possibilities, economic organizations that make use of the above-mentioned possibilities will, therefore, be able to increase the income of their workers above the average and limit the effect of the price increases that reduce real wages. Wage regulations will ensure particularly wide scope for economic organizations that satisfy the strict requirements of joining the so-called wage club.

Let Us Not Renounce the Effects of Encouragement [subhead]

What causes the most worries in the shift to the new situation?

The so-called grossing up of wages sets a heavy task on the economic organizations and institutions. The introduction of the personal income tax and the implementation of the new system of retirement payments considerably increase the size of the deductions from the wages. In order to offset this, we should increase incomes by reorganizing the wage system so that if performance remains constant, net incomes should not decrease significantly. The need to preserve the level of net incomes makes it inevitably necessary to reorganize the enterprises' and cooperatives' system of internal interests and system of wages. Our economic policy goals and endeavors, however, require us to preserve the incentive effect of wages. In areas where it is possible to pay wages according to performance, it would be a very serious mistake to give up this practice for the sake of an easier solution and shift to payment of wages by the hour.

Our economic tasks in 1988 inevitably require the development of realistic performance requirements and, where necessary, an increase in the strictness of these requirements. Therefore, the economic organizations have a considerable responsibility concerning the preservation of both net incomes and the incentive effect of the wage system at the same time.

The demand to take social aspects into consideration when paying wages always increases at times of considerable decrease in real wages. However, the establishment of a system of requirements that demands performance and aims at increasing performance will require us to assert the principle of distribution according to performance in the wage policy practices of the economic organizations more consistently than hitherto.

Preparations for Wage Reform [subhead]

There are several decisions concerning the processes in 1988 that merit particular reference. As of 1 January, we will eliminate the upper limit on wages and a decision was made on improving the financial and moral appreciation of intellectuals and of creative technological intellectuals starting their career. These are long-awaited measures; an important aspect of their adoption was the dialogue between the representatives of the government and the trade unions and also KISZ, a dialogue that resulted in the constructive position that was taken.

As a result of the unfavorable development of the living standard in 1988, many people are anxiously asking whether it will be possible to contain the increase in consumer prices within the planned limits. Much depends on the behavior of the economic organizations in this respect, too. The more they avoid unjustified increases in producer prices, the more guarantees we will have that consumer prices will not increase. This means that an increase in profits that will satisfy the interests of the enterprise collective should result from a reduction in investments and from a consistent assertion of rational saving rather than from price increases. In establishing producer prices, action that conforms to the interests of society makes it essential to institute a comprehensive and consistent control of the prices. The government will decisively attempt to prevent price increases that are not backed up by economic performance and also unjustifiable increases in producer prices that exploit shortage situations.

The year 1988 plays a key role in the implementation of economic stabilization and the social and economic development program. The establishment of the conditions required for wage reform is a significant task from the point of view of developing the reform process and carrying it through.

The narrow scope of the 1988 wage policy did not lend itself to reform-scale measures. However, if on the basis of the economic performance in 1988, the necessary conditions do develop, the government will make decisive attempts to take measures in 1989 aimed at establishing wage reform. With the participation of trade union scientific and professional experts, comprehensive work is under way in order to prepare the details of a wage reform and develop it. The economic results for 1988 and the consistent implementation of the economic policy goals can create conditions that will be favorable for the implementation of a wage reform that will fit into the reform process. However, the wage reform itself can also contribute to the implementation of the development process.

FRG's Foreign Minister Continues Visit, Talks

Visits Popieluszko Grave

LD121131 Hamburg DPA in German
1045 GMT 12 Jan 88

[Excerpts] Warsaw (DPA)—Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher on Tuesday laid a wreath in a German military cemetery from World War I and visited the grave of Father Jerzy Popieluszko, who was murdered by secret service men. [passage omitted]

On his return to Warsaw Genscher stopped briefly at Niepokalanow where he visited the monk's cell of Father Maximilian Kolbe who was murdered by the Nazis in Auschwitz. In Warsaw a crowd of about 150 awaited him at Stanislaw Kostka Church at the grave of Father Jerzy Popieluszko, who was murdered by secret service men 19 October 1984. Genscher laid a bouquet of flowers. When walking past steelworkers wearing their working outfits, who by way of greeting held up a banner, he thanked the people for welcoming him. These in turn replied by chanting "Solidarity," and called out: "Long live Genscher" and "we thank you," as the guest returned to his car. Genscher had the exhibition with mementos of the murdered priest explained to him and wrote in the guest book: "To serve freedom and human dignity."

Meets With German Circle

LD121447 Hamburg DPA in German
1324 GMT 12 Jan 88

[Text] Warsaw (DPA)—Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher met in Warsaw on Tuesday with 12 representatives of the "German Friendship Circle". It was learned from the German side that he was briefed about their situation in Poland. Genscher expressed the wish that the Germans remaining in Poland be given the opportunity of cultivating freely their German cultural and linguistic traditions. Genscher has also emphasized this in negotiations with the Polish government.

The majority of the members of the "German Friendship Circle" live in Upper Silesia. They have repeatedly tried to register as an association. However, this has been repeatedly rejected by the authorities. Warsaw is of the opinion that in present-day Poland there is no longer a German minority.

Confers With Czyrek, Others

LD122201 Warsaw PAP in English
1937 GMT 12 Jan 88

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 12—On the third day of his official visit to Poland FRG Vice-Chancellor and Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs Hans-Dietrich Genscher continued his talks here.

Minister Genscher met with PUWP CC secretary and Political Bureau member, chairman of the SEJM's Foreign Affairs Committee Jozef Czyrek. They discussed selected aspects of the present international situation and the determinants and possibilities of the further development of relations between Poland and the FRG. They stressed their importance for all-European dialogue, detente and cooperation.

The men expressed the conviction that Minister Genscher's present visit would give an impulse opening a new chapter in the process of the normalization of relations between both states and societies on the basis of the December 7, 1970 treaty. This requires increased efforts for the full normalization and comprehensive development of mutual relations in various fields, deepening of political dialogue, enlivening of economic, scientific-technological and cultural cooperation.

Of considerable significance is the widening of dialogue between the social forces of both countries, also through the development of inter-parliamentary cooperation, contacts between political parties, social organizations, meetings within the Poland-FRG forum.

Problems of Poland's domestic situation were the main topic of Minister Genscher's meeting with PUWP CC Political Bureau member and Sejm Deputy Speaker Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski. He acquainted the FRG guest with questions of implementing the economic reform and determinants on which its success depends. Referring to the socio-political situation, the Sejm deputy speaker pointed to numerous signs of stability of the situation in Poland in this area.

Polish-FRG plenary talks, chaired by Polish and FRG Foreign Ministers Marian Orzechowski and Hans-Dietrich Genscher respectively, ended today. The two rounds of talks enabled both sides to conduct an in-depth exchange of views around the most important problems of the international situation and to size up the state of the process of normalization of mutual relations. Problems of Polish-FRG economic cooperation were an important current of the talks. Both sides stressed particularly the necessity to step up cooperation in science, technology, environmental protection and in other areas.

In the afternoon, Hans-Dietrich Genscher went to see the Warsaw Royal Castle and conveyed a gift of the FRG Government, a classic chest of drawers from about 1780, for the royal castle. It will be displayed among the castle collections.

Today, Minister of External Economic Relations Wladyslaw Gwiazda received representatives of FRG economic circles accompanying Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Poland: Chairmen of the A. Krupp Foundation Berthold Beitz, of the Association of German Industrial and Trade Chambers Otto Wolff von Amerongen, and of the board of directors of the Veba Ag Firm Rudolf Von Benningsen-Foerderer.

Both sides carried out a review of Polish-FRG economic and trade relations, and discussed possibilities to dynamize mutual economic ties and the role that Polish-FRG economic and industrial circles can play in this process.

'Encouraged' by Talks

LD121945 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 12 Jan 88

[Interview with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher by Pawel Wasielewski; in Warsaw, date not given; Genscher speaks in German with superimposed Polish translation—recorded; no video available]

[Text] [Wasielewski] Have the talks you have held in Warsaw given the strong impetus you expected to the development of Polish-West German relations? [Genscher] I have been encouraged by the talks which I have had up to now. I have ascertained that the Polish authorities, like us, want to give a strong impetus to mutual relations. A talk with the chairman of the Council of State still awaits me, but the statement that I have been encouraged by the talks to date is fully justified.

[Wasielewski] Don't you think, sir, that after the Washington summit, decisive steps are essential, toward consolidating detente in Europe?

[Genscher] My view is that Europeans must be aware of their responsibility in all spheres of cooperation: political and economic, cultural, scientific and technical; but they must also make their contribution to arms control and disarmament. On these issues, Poland and the Federal Republic are particularly predestined to make their contribution, and we want to do so.

[Wasielewski] How do you assess Wojciech Jaruzelski's plan in this context?

[Genscher] We have also talked about this plan. It contains a number of proposals which suit us as well. We will be conducting a further, deeper exchange of views on this subject.

[Wasielewski] Thank you.

[Genscher] Goodbye.

Meets Solidarity's Walesa

LD121450 Hamburg DPA in German 1422 GMT 12 Jan 88

[Text] Warsaw (DPA)—The federal foreign minister met Lech Walesa, the chairman of the banned Solidarity trade union, in Warsaw on Tuesday. At the start of the conversation, Walesa said that he was pleased to have the opportunity to inform Genscher about his organization's viewpoint on many matters. The foreign minister could then draw his own conclusions. Genscher said smilingly that he was pleased to be able to meet all the Poles here in Poland. "As a liberal I know that truth lies in the diversity of opinions."

Walesa said that Solidarity is not opposition in the Western sense. He does not want to overthrow the government. Prior to the meeting he said he sought to explain to Genscher his organization's attitude on all issues touching on the economic, social, and political situation in the country. The meeting was attended by his advisers Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Bronislaw Geremek, and Janusz Onyszkiewicz.

'Satisfied' With Walesa Talks

LD121654 Hamburg DPA in German 1621 GMT 12 Jan 88

[Text] Warsaw (DPA)—West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher feels encouraged by his talk with Lech Walesa, the chairman of the banned trade union Solidarity, in his efforts toward understanding, dialogue, and economic cooperation with Poland. This was reported by Juergen Chrobog, the Foreign Official spokesman, following a 1-hour discussion at the residence of the German ambassador to Warsaw on Tuesday. Walesa also made it clear that cooperation and reconciliation between Poles and Germans is necessary.

Walesa said he was "very satisfied" with the talk. It was a "major meeting." One could measure "the great statute of the minister" from it. Those around the minister reported that Walesa was very well informed about Genscher and his policies. Genscher told the workers' leader that he enjoys, high regard in the federal republic. He referred to the "force of freedom" in Poland.

Urban Discusses Genscher Visit, Issues

LD121619 Warsaw PAP in English 1518 GMT 12 Jan 88

[By Janusz Dworecki and Jerzy Redlich]

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 12—Hans-Dietrich Genscher's visit, Gorbachev's programme after two years, the expulsion of the second secretary of the Swedish Embassy, the distortion of the Central Opinion Polling Centre's (CBOS) data, the fuel supply—these are the most important issues addressed by government press spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban at a conference for domestic and foreign newsmen here today.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher's Visit [subhead]

The hitherto course of the visit by the FRG minister for foreign affairs Hans-Dietrich Genscher permits to state that a clear political will of finding progress in mutual relations is visible, Urban said. He added that the optimism associated with Minister Genscher's visit followed from the general climate of the meetings and matter-of-factness of the talks. The spokesman informed the newsmen that 4 agreements are being negotiated: on

investment projects in Poland, environmental protection, the opening of consulates in Kracow and Hamburg and scientific-technological cooperation. The private programme of Genscher's visit encompassed, among other things, the laying of flowers on the graves of German soldiers killed during the First World War. "We bear respect for this gesture," Urban said.

Gorbachev's Programme After Two Years [subhead]

In connection with the second anniversary of the announcement of Mikhail Gorbachev's programme on the elimination of nuclear weapons up to the year 2000, due in the coming few days, Urban was asked to comment on this important initiative:

In this plan we perceived and continue to perceive a possibility of improving the state of our continent's and Poland's security, creating favourable external surroundings for our plans of socio-economic reforms, Urban said.

During the last two years the programme has remained a live idea, having a favourable and concrete influence on the shape of the disarmament dialogue. We support Mikhail Gorbachev's idea and the Soviet Union's efforts, together with the other countries of our alliance—the Warsaw treaty, we are conducting coordinated politico-diplomatic actions, he added.

We are making our own national contribution to them. I will, for example, recall the position gained by the Jaruzelski plan in international debate. It is evoking increasing interest in Europe and the world. We are doing everything to ensure that its contents become an integral element in the construction of new military reality in Europe, including the freeing of our continent from nuclear weapons, Urban stressed.

The Expulsion of the Swedish Second Secretary [subhead]

The Polish authorities have demanded that the second secretary of the Swedish Embassy in Warsaw, Ian Amberg, leave the Polish territory until [as received] the end of January for activities incompatible with diplomatic status, Urban said. These activities were hitting out at the interests of Poland's security.

Distortion of CBOS Poll Results [subhead]

As distorted and misleading Urban deemed the interpretations by certain Western mass media of the results of an opinion poll conducted by the Central Opinion Polling Centre (CBOS) on society's confidence in the authorities. Extensively presenting the true results of the poll, Urban said that the degree of society's confidence in the authorities was much higher than the Western media have taken it to be. Completely unfounded are also the statements, made by certain Western newsmen, alleging that Polish society wished to see dramatic events take place in Poland, Urban said. Both the poll at year's end, as well as earlier polls show that the majority of Polish society wanted stabilization and peace.

Urban admitted that the distortion in the West of the results of the studies of the Polish public opinion inclined certain people in Poland to question the purposefulness of the wide propagation of these data. However, the authorities are determined to continue carrying out the policy of openness and publicness, at the same time unmasking the distortions and manipulations with the data, Urban said.

The Fuel Supply [subhead]

The government press spokesman explained the difficulties with Poland's engine fuel supply. They have resulted from insufficient supply in relation to demand. In 1987 crude oil processing was by 11 percent lower than in 1980. Simultaneously the number of vehicles in this time span grew by 70 percent. Urban informed the newsmen that the government had alloted hard-currencies from its reserves for complementary imports of oil products which should partially ease the difficulties.

Konrad Morawiecki's Case [subhead]

Answering a question about the results of the investigation against Konrad Morawiecki who was involved in the smuggling of terrorist equipment from Sweden, Urban said that the investigation was drawing to an end and soon its results would be known.

Refuses Comment on Prague Spring

LD121913 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 12 Jan 88

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] (Julio Galicer) from the Italian ANSA agency asked Jerzy Urban to comment on the interview by Alexander Dubcek for the Italian press, on the 20th anniversary, as he put it, of the attack on Czechoslovakia.

[Begin Urban recording] I have no cause to comment on an interview which a citizen of Czechoslovakia granted to an Italian paper. I object to the word attack. [end recording]

If I cannot hear a commentary on the interview, then I ask for a general assessment of that attack, said the same journalist.

[Begin Urban recording] I wish to repeat that I object to the word attack. Herein lies moreover in part an attitude. On the other hand, the entire problem relates to distant, past affairs, and I can see no cause at present to adopt a more specific stance concerning events of a historical dimension. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Poles Surveyed on Relations with FRG

LD130004 Warsaw PAP in English
1758 GMT 12 Jan 88

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 12—Answering a question by the central opinion polling centre about Polish-FRG relations, 26 percent of the respondents replied that they were good, 59.3 percent said that they were neither good nor bad while 12.9 percent replied that they were bad.

Between August 1985 and October 1987 the number of respondents who saw a real threat for Poland coming from the FRG dropped from nearly 60 to 47 percent.

The majority of those polled tend to put more blame on the FRG partner for the present state of Polish-FRG relations. Seventy three point three percent of the respondents hold the opinion that Poland's foreign policy serves society well and accords with its interests. Furthermore, every second person thinks that thanks to this Poland's position on the international arena has been strengthened.

The authors of report note that the Poles' complex attitude towards the FRG has been influenced by many factors, such as their concern associated with the FRG'S foreign policy, the reconstruction of its economic and military power, as well as the activities of revisionist and revanchist circles.

The FRG'S economic position has been evaluated in a rational and unemotional way. Moreover, every second person polled (53.2 percent) postulated that economic cooperation between Poland and the FRG be tightened, while only 12 percent of the respondents want it to be curbed.

Messner Meets FRG Industrialists

LD121854 Warsaw PAP in English
1407 GMT 12 Jan 88

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 12—Premier Zbigniew Messner today received a group of West German industrialists now in Poland to accompany Alternate-Chancellor and Minister for Foreign Affairs Hans-Dietrich Genscher on his visit to Poland.

The meeting was attended by: President of the Association of German Chambers of Industry and Commerce Otto Wolff von Amerongen, Chairman of the A. Krupp Foundation's Executive Board Berthold Beitz and President of the Board of Directors of the Veba AG Company, Rudolf Von Benningsen-Foerderer.

The participants in the meeting were briefed on the provisions of the 2nd stage of economic reform, with special regard to plans in the field of trade and foreign economic cooperation.

In reviewing the current state of economic and trade relations between both countries and noting interest in expanding co-production ties as well as investment-capital cooperation with the West German market, the sides stressed the need to make joint efforts to remove barriers hindering the development of this cooperation.

The meeting was attended by Vice Premier Zbigniew Szalajda.

Weekly Reviews Book on Prewar German Minority

AU081154 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish
2 Jan 88 p 11

[Jerzy Tomaszewski review: "Our German Comrades"]

[Excerpts] Everyone in Poland knows that some Polish citizens of German nationality collaborated with the Hitlerite aggressor in September 1939, but hardly any Pole knows that there were other Germans who participated in our efforts against aggression and fought in the workers battalions defending Warsaw. Most of the time we take a simplified look at the German minority that lived in our country between the wars and see it only as the "fifth column" that was preparing to betray us. But, as usual, reality was more complicated than that. Some Germans adored Hitler and some fought against him, perishing in concentration camps. Some years ago Lucjan Meissner wrote a book about the latter, and now Henryk Szczerbinski published an interesting study on this subject. This study treats of only a single German political community—the social democrats. [passage omitted]

H. Szczerbinski has succeeded to a great extent in reconstructing the annals of the social democratic movement and has written a history of the three German social democratic communities in Poland: in Lodz, Silesia, and Pomerania. The history of these communities was dramatic in many respects, and it is enough to say that in the thirties they were in conflict with the Polish Government and with the German nationalist groups supported by the Third Reich. [passage omitted]

A critical reader will find in Szczerbinski's study various inaccuracies and simplifications and will notice that the author did not fully exploit the bibliography about the German minority in Poland. That is why one of the most important issues of the strategy and tactics of the social democrats becomes blurred: They rejected the nationalism of the German right wing, but, at the same time, they defended the German minority in Poland, which in some cases resulted in collaboration with their ideological adversaries. Actually, we should find out to what extent the social democratic criticism of the Polish authorities' policy vis-a-vis the German minority was correct and whether, perhaps, it was at times susceptible to foreign influence.

On the strength of Szczerbinski's studies and of my knowledge of other works on the German minority I have concluded that the situation varied: At times a critical stance of the social democrats was wholly justified, but at times they were unable to avoid nationalist influence. It is a pity that the author omitted to make an in-depth analysis of the issue.

However, no matter how critically we may look at some activities of the social democrats, something else is most important: The German minority in Poland had in its ranks those comrades of ours who fought in the common struggle of the Polish and German democratic forces against fascism. It is good that a Polish historian has reminded us of this fact and that he has done justice to these comrades. I hope that we will be presented with further studies which reveal all the issues of that political stream.

Accord Signed With Baltic Fisher Commission

LD130351 Warsaw PAP in English
1731 GMT 12 Jan 88

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 12—An agreement between the Polish Government and the Warsaw-based International Baltic Fisher Commission, regulating the commission's activities in Poland, was signed here today in the Ministry of Transport, Shipping and Communications. Up to now this issue was determined by the unilateral 1980 declaration of the Polish Government.

The Commission was created as a result of the signing, in September 1973, in Gdansk of a convention on fishing and preservation of live resources in the Baltic Sea, of which Poland was one of the initiators. The convention was signed by all the countries on the Baltic, meaning Denmark, Finland, the GDR, Poland, the FRG, Sweden, and the USSR. The Commission is registered at the United Nations.

During the 15 years of its existence the Commission prevented the uncontrolled exploitation of the Baltic fish stocks.

U.S. Senator Wirth Interviewed on Visit

AU121340 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY
in Polish 9-10 Jan 88 pp 1, 6

[Interview with Senator Timothy E. Wirth, member of the U.S. Senate Armed Forces Committee, by Ryszard Bankowicz: "This Is a Valuable Offer"—in Warsaw, date not given]

[Text] [Bankowicz] Sir, you have had talks in Warsaw with politicians, political experts, and very highly placed officers. Did you discuss different topics with different hosts or did all your talks turn around the same topic?

[Wirth] It goes without saying that the field of vision of my Warsaw hosts was to a great extent determined by the nature of the issues each of these hosts deals with in his daily work. But I am pleased to say that we were able to analyze the issues I especially wanted to evaluate during my visit, above all the chances of verifying [kontrola] and reducing conventional weapons in Europe. It was from this viewpoint that we discussed joint assumptions, goals, and details of the proposals of the Jaruzelski plan. These talks were extremely interesting for me.

[Bankowicz] The Polish proposals known as the Jaruzelski Plan speak of prospects for gradually withdrawing and reducing the agreed types of conventional weapons, primarily of those weapons with great power and accuracy that can be used in a surprise attack. Do you see genuine possibilities in that plan for achieving this goal?

[Wirth] I think that such possibilities are real and am convinced that the idea of reductions in conventional armaments is maturing in front of our eyes, so to speak. The simple fact is that this idea has arrived. Prospects are appearing for very promising accords between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. I think that the Polish people have reason to be proud of the fact that the Jaruzelski Plan is one of the most significant concepts in this matter. For me personally the opportunity to be able to discuss this plan in Warsaw is especially valuable because these proposals will be one of the subjects of the debate on the ratification of the Reagan-Gorbachev accord signed during the Washington summit. This debate will take place in the U.S. Senate Armed Forces Committee within the coming 3 months—between February and April.

[Bankowicz] Please let us leave aside conventional weapons. Senator, Sir, what do you think as member of the Senate Committee dealing with defense about the Polish plan's concept of such an evolution of military doctrines into exclusively defense doctrines that neither side would have any doubts about their purely defensive nature?

[Wirth] I think that the proposal to draw the two military groupings' attention primarily and even exclusively to the issues of defense is just the thing. Naturally, it would be necessary to jointly establish which elements of strategy, tactics, and armaments are "offensive" and which "defensive." It would not be easy to extinguish disputes resulting not only from the contrariness of the two setups, but also from the different natures of various military theories and concepts. However, efforts to convince the other side that one's own doctrine is purely defensive could turn out to be helpful.

[Bankowicz] The Polish initiative now covers a larger area of Europe than was the case with our previous disarmament proposals, including the Rapacki plan. Do you think that the present proposal has therefore better chances of being realized?

[Wirth] I think that the more extensive every specific disarmament proposal, which can be realized under favorable conditions, is, the better. I would like it to be

possible to conclude such important accords on even larger areas such as, say, the territories of the 23 NATO and Warsaw Pact states or even of the 35 states that signed the Helsinki document.

[Bankowicz] Our readers would certainly like to know how you became a U.S. Senator, in which, like Gary Hart at one time, you represent the democrats from Colorado. Do journalists often remind you of these similarities?

[Wirth] Yes, because of the fact that today I occupy not only Gary Hart's place in the Senate, but also in the Senate Armed Forces Commission. When Gary Hart decided to run for nomination for the presidential elections he decided not to run for the Senate, because he thought he would have no time to do two things at the same time. The Colorado electorate decided 2 years ago that I should be in the Senate, and that is why I try not to disappoint them. Previously I was a member of the House of Representatives for 12 years and I dealt with military matters and disarmament issues in a rather indirect way as a member of the Budget Committee.

Jaruzelski Addresses Diplomatic Corps

AU121221 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9-10 Jan 88 p 2

[Speech by State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski at annual meeting with the diplomatic corps in Warsaw on 8 January]

[Text] Esteemed dean of the diplomatic corps! Esteemed ladies and gentlemen!

Thank you for the words addressed to our state and people on behalf of the chiefs of mission and all members of the diplomatic corps.

New year meetings between representatives of the PPR authorities and representatives of so many countries on all continents are already a good tradition. We appreciate them. I believe the possibility to exchange views directly is highly useful and leads to a better mutual acquaintanceship and understanding.

The world is currently on the threshold of a great chance. The Washington summit was important. For several decades, Soviet-American relations have had a huge influence over the entire international situation. So the agreement to eliminate two categories of nuclear missiles is more than just bilateral; in fact it satisfies all countries and is becoming a part of their common heritage. It shows that persistent and frank negotiations are useful and effective. It may serve as a model for a constructive approach and as a way to overcome even very serious differences.

There is general recognition for the leaders and governments of both powers and for everyone who led to the signing of this historic treaty. We trust it will be ratified and fully implemented at the set time. It will create a stronger basis for dialogue and encourage new agreements in the political-military sphere. The peace-loving, constructive proposals of the Soviet Union and socialist countries are known. We want all partners to make maximum use of the real possibility to improve the international climate for good. It would be a great pity for Europe and the entire detente process if restricting one category of armaments would be replaced by a build-up of others. There should be only one direction of travel along the road to disarmament.

Our people possess historic and contemporary reason to consider activity aimed at disarmament and the development of cooperation as the chief signpost of their foreign policy. Poland's permanent position in the allied system, in the socialist community, provides strong confirmation of the credibility and quality of our initiatives.

The Polish plan, presented last year, to reduce armaments and increase confidence in central Europe is flexible and open. Therefore it forms a good basis for frank talks at every suitable forum. We note with satisfaction the interest that has been displayed in it so far. We are counting on it that this year will see further discussion on the subject of our initiatives.

Reviving the spirit and heeding the letter of the CSCE Final Act is assuming major importance today. This important document should be understood and implemented more comprehensively than so far, and should take into account the still unspecified so-called second basket which, as we know, called for a significant expansion of economic links.

Contacts between societies also play an exceedingly important role. A wide range of honest information and objective commentaries by the mass media should help overcome hostility and strengthen mutual trust and respect.

This year Poland will continue to take energetic part to the best of its ability in the shaping of a peaceful European order based on the inviolability of postwar borders and real security for every state.

However, our continent is but one part of the modern world. Everyone here knows very well that even at this very moment shots are ringing out and people dying in various parts of the world. There are still numerous hotbeds of local conflicts. Racism, apartheid, and neocolonialism—relics of the infamous era of colonialism—continue.

Building a better and more human world is a difficult task, but nevertheless a feasible one. It calls for an end to prejudice and discriminatory practices. It requires a recognition of equal rights for every nation and a really humanitarian view of the future.

Ladies and gentlemen! Poland is entering another stage of profound economic restructuring and enhancement of socialist democracy. We expect difficulties, but we also expect this year to see tangible progress in the great work of comprehensively renewing the life of our nation and state.

In order to understand our problems today, it is not enough to employ intellectually and politically exhausted categories of thinking. It is necessary to know Polish economic and social history and consider existing conditions in all their complexity. This is a responsible task for far-sighted diplomats, but no doubt a rewarding one. The new quality of politics and economics that is gradually appearing in Poland should push recurrent stereotypes and thoughts irreversibly into the past. Allow me to express my conviction that the success of realism will not be attributed to us alone.

I wish to thank once again all the governments that did not heap difficulties on Poland during its troubled period, but instead displayed kindness and understanding. We also welcome the progress in normalizing Western states' relations with Poland. We are counting on it that 1988 will bring a further revival of our political, economic, and scientific-cultural cooperation with foreign countries.

I take this opportunity in order to convey via Your Excellencies on behalf of the PPR authorities best new year wishes to the governments and peoples which you represent in our country.

Please also accept from us, ladies and gentlemen, personal wishes for all success.

May this year be a good and happy one for all nations. May it strengthen peace in Europe and the world.

Walesa Hears Court Reject Union Appeal

AU121400 Paris AFP in English
1314 GMT 12 Jan 88

[Text] WARSAW, Jan 12 (AFP)—Banned Solidarity trade union leader Lech Walesa heard the Warsaw Supreme Court Tuesday reject an appeal by an independent union branch against a local court's refusal to register it as legal.

The court ruled that the law only recognized a single union in Poland, the official OPZZ set up by the authorities after Solidarity was banned in December 1981.

The district court at Wroclaw, southwest Poland, had turned down in November the application for registration by a Solidarity committee formed openly last year at the Dolmel electrical machinery plant, which employs some 3,000 workers.

The move was led by Henryk Malczyk, a 37-year-old fitter.

Lawyers for the appellants claimed the decision of the Wroclaw court was illegal because it went against the Polish Constitution and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) accords which Poland had ratified.

Mr. Malczyk told the Supreme Court that Solidarity wanted legal recognition because "most of the workers at the factory belong to no trade union". The plant OPZZ represented only a third of the workforce, he said.

As well as Mr. Walesa an observer from the French Democratic Labour Confederation (CFDT), Jean-Pierre Delhomenie, was present in the court.

Weekly Questions Schaff Statements

AU121344 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish 3 Jan 88 p 2

[Jerzy Pardus commentary: "A Requiem for a Class"]

[Text] Enough water has flowed down the Vistula since the times when known intellectuals went on pilgrimages to production enterprises to demonstratively stress their admiration and respect for workers. And the situation seems now to have been normalized: Intellectuals are responsible for spiritual matters and workers for donkey work. At least this is what some people think.

It is hard to wonder at these people if their previous interest was a result of no more than fashion and the mood of the moment.

But there are also people who have for years taken a professional interest in the issues of the classes, in the changes in society, and, generally, in philosophy and Marxism. One such person is no doubt Professor Adam Schaff, an erudite scholar and a representative of science who is known not only in Poland.

It was not yesterday that Adam Schaff's publications and statements became subjects of many controversies. Just a few years ago he doubted whether it was necessary for poorly industrialized countries to carry out revolutions, and in a recent interview for a Spanish daily he proclaimed the demise of the workers class and its role in society.

Actually, this thesis is nothing new, because other people, especially representatives of the conservative circles, bandied it about for they wanted to prove that it is chiefly the intellectuals and the rich and enterprising sections of society that are the driving force behind social changes and progress in the world.

In his statement for that Spanish daily Adam Schaff points to the present worldwide computer revolution, which eliminates physical labor and thus lights the way to the disappearance of the workers class. Everything seems to be true enough, except....

Except that this is a kind of simplification, because for a long time now no one has tried to include within the workers class only those who do manual labor. What is important is one's place in the system of production and not the kind of work one does. In this way the workers class is made up of engineers, technicians, and the persons who have no education. Like the spade and the pickaxe at one time, so now the computer may become the basic tool of the new workers class.

Naturally, this fact greatly changes the way in which such a new class is viewed and characterized. Internal class contradictions and divisions will run along different lines. Mentality, the way of life, aspirations, and many other factors will change, but it is difficult to assert that in the long run this social class will cease to dominate.

On the other hand, if we want to seriously analyze the present processes and draw conclusions from them, we have to get rid of all scientific vulgarisms, especially of those that try to present the world in black and white. We should keep in mind that in life and in great processes of history we rarely encounter diametric situations which can be unequivocally classified. One feature of the subtlety of analysis is to identify all colors, nuances, mutual relations, causes, and results of the analyzed subject.

I am far from asserting that Adam Schaff's works lack such an analysis. All I can assert is that his analyses are carried out from positions other than Marxist or are perhaps distorted by the journalists who report his views. Everything is possible in the present world....

Politburo Consider 2D Stage Reform Amendments

LD130039 Warsaw PAP in English 1935 GMT 12 Jan 88

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 12—The PUWP CC Political Bureau got acquainted today with amendments to the programme of implementing the 2nd stage of the economic reform. The programme is to be submitted to the Sejm shortly. The meeting underlined the importance of its fast and consistent implementation.

The meeting discussed the hitherto fulfilment of the decisions made by the 10th congress, and of the resolution of the Political Bureau on the personnel policy in the party and state. It is linked with the preparations for the 7th plenum of the Central Committee which is expected to deal with the above issues.

The Political Bureau heard opinions and suggestions by members of the party leadership who visited last week industrial enterprises to learn about the state of introducing team forms of work organization, and about the effects of inventiveness and labour-saving proposals of employees.

Siwicki Appraises Armed Forces' 1987-88

AU121105 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 6 Jan 87 p 1

[Statement made to RZECZPOSPOLITA by Army General Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense: "What Was 1987, What Will Be 1988?"]

[Text] For our soldiers 1987 was like previous years. Everyday we ensured security and inviolable borders for our country. Our combat vigilance, which was suitably organized, continued day and night. At the same time, we perfected our military skills at testing grounds and in the barracks.

Our soldiers traditionally helped our people by helping our economy and by increasing our national assets. We also actively participated in our scientific, cultural, and social life, thus demonstrating our permanent ties with the people and our service for them.

Like other departments, we had fiscal and material troubles, but we continued to reduce them by rational management and by thrift in economic and training activities. The innovative militancy of our cadre was demonstrated by the fact that it produced almost 18,000 inventions and innovations and implemented most of them, which saved us over Z1.5 billion and created tangible organizational, training, and educational benefits.

These activities went hand in hand with large-scale measures such as, especially, the adaptation of the Armed Forces' organizational structure to new conditions. As ever, we go for quality in this and other work.

The past year was a year of intensive training and study for our Armed Forces. We trained and educated our subordinates and we ourselves also learned how to serve our people more effectively.

Speaking of our Armed Forces and defense, I have to mention international political and military issues, because the present situation and its expected development exert a direct influence on our country's security and on the size of our defense efforts and because 1987 produced events of new quality such as the Soviet-U.S. accord on eliminating medium and shorter range missiles from Europe. This is a good beginning of the difficult road toward eliminating all nuclear weapons and realizing the goal of the so-called Gorbachev plan of 1986. The Jaruzelski plan on reducing armaments and increasing confidence in central Europe also serves the building of lasting European security, which includes our security. The Jaruzelski plan has met with considerable international response.

I can also say that 1987 produced our people's great hopes regarding disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament. I identify myself with these hopes as a citizen, but as a minister of national defense I must see these phenomena in a most realistic way.

Hoping that these positive processes will continue in 1988, we should bear in mind that the Washington accord involves only about 3 percent of the existing nuclear arsenals, which is just a tip of a huge iceberg. The dismantling of the U.S. missiles, some of which were targeted to destroy objectives in Poland, has reduced dangers facing us, but it should be stressed that some NATO states and the seas surrounding Europe harbor just as dangerous and even more dangerous kinds of nuclear weapons that are not covered by relevant negotiations.

Nor can we ignore that the United States has resumed the production of binary chemical weapons and that it continues the work connected with the so-called Star Wars. Leading NATO states continue their intensive research work and introduce new conventional weapons of high precision and great destructive power into their armaments. These weapons are not much behind nuclear weapons in their effectiveness. This means that Poland is still exposed to dangers, although they have been somewhat reduced. This is what we must not ignore.

These precise reasons compel us to possess a sufficient defense force equipped with the necessary combat hardware, a force that is rationally organized, effectively commanded, properly trained, and perfectly capable of allied cooperation. I am deeply convinced that in 1988—in the 45th year of the Polish People's Armed Forces—our young soldiers will fulfill the national duty of ensuring peace and security for Poland and its citizens in the same way as their older colleagues, the entire cadre, and civilian employees do.

Ministers Attend Agricultural Aid Meeting
LD101321 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 10 Jan 88

[Text] A meeting in Warsaw 4 January was devoted to an evaluation of the help given by soldiers and officials of the Ministry of Internal Affairs to agriculture last year and also a discussion of plans to provide help in the current year. Members of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, minister of National Defense, Army General Florian Siwicki, and Minister of Internal Affairs General Czeslaw Kiszczak, and also Minister of Agriculture, forestry, and Food Economy Stanislaw Zieba, took part in the meeting.

Council of Ministers Meets, Acts on Reform
LD112206 Warsaw PAP in English 2039 GMT 11 Jan 88

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 11—The Council of Ministers accepted here today the amendments and supplements to the programme of implementing the 2nd stage of the economic reform, forwarded by the government committee for the implementation of the reform.

The changes fully meet the will and stance of society concerning the pace and ways of reforming the economy which was expressed in the referendum last November and social discussions held in advance of the referendum. They also heed the conclusions stemming from the resolution adopted by the PUWP CC 6th Plenum, the Sejm debate and the discussion at the session of the Consultative Council at the president of the Council of State. [sentence as received] Many postulates have been sent to the committee by institutions, social organizations and individuals.

It is assumed that all the basic directions and main tasks of the implementing programme will be fully maintained. At the same time, projects concerning the restructuring of prices and incomes have been eased. In connection with this, the dates of restructuring the systems of subsidies and taxes as well as those of lifting some of the forms of rationing will be delayed.

Actions designed to economically protect the social groups whose situation is difficult will be stepped up. Attempts will be made to enhance actions connected with the creation of conditions for the development of enterprise. Considerable attention is being attached to consistent overcoming of bureaucratic barriers in the whole economy. Among factors increasing supply, a stronger emphasis has been laid on organizational progress. As a consequence, new tasks were included in the implementation programme involving the preparation of organizational and economic conditions for boosting the coefficient of shift work in industry.

The investment programme and the investment policy guidelines for the final years of the current quinquennium will be verified. The point here will be to provide better conditions for the concentration of investment means on highly productive ventures.

Special significance is attached to the development of house-building.

The self-amendment to the implementational programme will be sent to the Sejm for consideration during the second reading of the programme.

The Council of Ministers adopted a decree on reductions in income taxes paid by socialized economy units. The reduced taxes will be paid, among other enterprises, by those exporting their products, improving the quality of their goods, introducing scientific and technological progress, and making investments.

The Council of Ministers made changes in the decree on the detailed rules of calculation and use of hard currency foreign exchange allowances. The changes provide conditions, among other things, for a gradual uniformization and increase of the allowances in the years 1988-90 with simultaneous limiting the centrally financed imports. The Council of Ministers adopted resolutions on granting statutes to the government planning commission and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Council of Ministers issued a decision on building a gas industry plant "Podlasie" in Holowczyce under a system of natural gas transportation from the Soviet Union.

The Council of Ministers amended the decree on the principles of repayment of investment credits and crediting economic activity of socialized units of agricultural economy. Repayment of credits (and interest) obtained for implementation of investment projects started prior to July 1, 1981, by state agricultural enterprises, agricultural production co-operatives as well as by farmers' co-operatives will be suspended for 10 years.

The Council of Ministers adopted a regulation on organization, specific tasks and the course of execution of the state atomic safety control and radiological protection.

The regulation provides for the talks of atomic control in analysing and assessing safe application of atomic energy in order to ensure meeting the needs of the country's economy, control of observance of the atomic safety terms, and radiological protection as well as soluiton-reaching on issues of requirements for safe use of atomic energy. A principle was adopted to oblige the subjects making use of atomic energy to obtain a special permit. The president of the State Atomic Energy Agency was entrusted with control of requirements and regulations for atomic safety and radiological protection.

The Council of Ministers adopted a decree on recognition of the society for protection of Majdanek as an association of public interest. The society for protection of Majdanek was founded alte 1945 and groups over 3 thousand persons - former inmates of the Majdanek Nazi mass-extermination camp. [sentence as received].

Presidium Views Agriculture Development
AU071549 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 5 Jan 88 pp 1, 2

[Text] PAP—On 4 January, the Government Presidium examined agricultural development and improvements in rural life. The session was attended by representatives of the National Farmers' Union, the Agricultural Circles and Organizations, the National Union of State Farms, the Central Union of Producer Cooperatives, and the Central Union of Horticultural and Apiary Cooperatives.

The session evaluated the realization of the plans to improve rural living conditions and studied the views of the Food Economy Council and the post-control suggestions submitted in this regard by the Supreme Chamber of Control. Although progress in production continues to go hand in hand with favorable changes in rural living conditions, the progress made in 1983-86 has been insufficient to meet the needs of modern farming. Water, gas, and natural environment investments are too slow, and the development of service, trade, and health units as well as of schools, nurseries, and housing is also insufficient.

The session stressed that it is necessary to accelerate progress in civilization in rural areas and to improve social and every day conditions in order to enable farming to produce all the food of good quality the nation needs. In the coming years increased funds and materials will be provided for this purpose. The production of the necessary mechanized household, sanitary, and plumbing equipment will be increased, conditions for the development of trades, small-scale production, services, and small production workshops will be improved, and vocational training will be expanded to enable women to work in the rural health service, social care, trade, services, handicrafts, and educational and cultural centers.

Local administrative bodies will increase expenditures from the rural-urban funds to improve social and every day conditions of children and youths as well as old, alone, and handicapped people.

The second stage of the economic reform will create considerable opportunities to improve rural living conditions and to modernize farming. Improvements in social policy will seek to level off the social privileges of private farmers and their dependents with the privileges of other rural people doing non-farming jobs or working in state farms.

The Government Presidium instructed ministers and heads of the local administrative bodies to realize the government program for developing the living and working conditions of the farming population and rural inhabitants in 1988-90.

In evaluating the 1987 production-economic situation of farming, the Government Presidium noted that farm production costs were higher than expected, as a result of bad weather, of the need to spend money to save the grain, rape, and hay crops damaged by rains, and of the unexpected increases in prices for farm services and equipment. Horticulture was also

badly hit by rains. All these circumstances worsened the economic situation of farming and reduced the farming population's profits.

Official prices for farm produce procurement will be adjusted in line with earlier announcements in order to ensure profitability of farm production and the necessary profits for farmers. This year changes in official procurement prices will go hand in hand with changes in official prices for production equipment and in retail food prices. This will be done during the review of prices and people's incomes.

The Government Presidium approved the bill on the protection of crops. The main purpose of this bill is to ensure the right conditions for the cultivation of various crops. The correct protection of crops and plants is one of the elements that guarantee this cultivation. The bill will ensure the best methods of combatting various pests, define the principles in line with which pesticides should be used, and list the safety arrangements to be observed.

The present voluntary use of pesticides is should be made compulsory in situations when it is probable that health may be endangered or that large economic losses may be caused by the uncontrolled spread of crop diseases and parasites. [sentence as published]

In connection with the development of chemistry and the ever increasing amounts of pesticides, the authors of the bill propose that those who distribute pesticides and help to use them should undergo compulsory training in order to increase the safety of operators, people, and animals. In particular, everything must be done to ensure that, following pesticide operations, the quarantine rules are strictly observed.

The principle that biological pesticides should be used in the first place and that chemical pesticides should be used at later stages is a crucial novelty created by the need to preserve the unpolluted natural environment and to protect all consumers of farm produce.

The Government Presidium adopted the program for the use of comprehensive technologies in cultivating basic crops. The planned increase in yields will depend on the supply to farming of machines, good quality seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides as well as on extensive information, training, and instruction activities. The most important aspect of this program is to ensure the largest supplies possible of pesticides, fertilizers, and lime to farming. It is assumed that about 30 percent of Polish soils require intensive fertilizing and cultivation before they can be used for the comprehensive technological cultivation of crops.

About 4 million hectares of farmland should be subjected to technological cultivation of crops in order to achieve the planned production of cereals in the next few years. It is necessary to increase the area of wheat to about 2.2 million hectares and of barley to about 1.5 hectares and to expand the cultivation of high-yield cereals, especially wheat and the wheat-rye hybrid. It is also necessary to maintain the present high level of the supply of farm machines and equipment as well as pesticides and fertilizers, because this will help to ensure the full realization of the program for developing farm production.

The Government Presidium accepted the program for the regeneration and modernization of orchards, following the winter losses in 1986-87.

Losses in fruit trees differ from region to region, but almost 70 percent of these losses occurred in eight voivodships in central and Southeast Poland, which produce most fruit for domestic use and for export. Because of winter damage, we have to remove 29 million fruit trees and to rehabilitate over 70,000 hectares of orchards. The rehabilitation of orchards should result in modernized and intensified production of fruit of better quality. In order to accelerate this process we want to import about 1.5 special fertilizing pads for apple trees, to facilitate the development of nurseries for young trees, and to provide the necessary technical and fiscal assistance.

The full realization of the program will enable us to harvest about 2.8 million tonnes of fruit in 1995-96.

Farmers Dissatisfied With Farming Progress

AU081158 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 5 Jan 88 p 2

[Rys commentary: "Taking the Bull by the Horns"]

[Text] What to do? What to produce? Does it pay to buy more land? Or would it be better to pack it up and get a paid job? These questions continue to recur in discussions about the profitability of farm production.

The talks in the ZSL gmina circles in anticipation of the coming 10th ZSL Congress indicate that something has begun to go wrong in the present economic system of farming. It is true, farmers say, that we now produce 31 quintals of cereals per hectare on the average, but at what cost?

What the rural areas lack above all is production equipment, especially chemical resources. Considerable investment neglects are the hallmark of food production, because only 30 percent of the planned investments have been realized in the 2 years of the present 5-year plan. Farmers spend their nights waiting in lines for engine oil and coal. The shortfall of coal amounted to 2.5 million tonnes in 1987. All these problems are millstones round the profitability neck of some sectors of farm production.

The notorious 85:100 parity of incomes between rural and nonrural populations means that life in rural areas is tougher. Some experts call this situation critical, but the Ministry of Agriculture takes the view that, for example, the present slaughter of cows amounts to streamlining milk production by making room for cows with larger milk output. But would it not be better to take the bull by the horns and decide how to halt the drop in the contracted procurement of livestock by 20 percent compared with 1986?

The 10th ZSL Congress theses generally define as threats these troubles, which must be eliminated as soon as possible in order to prevent any difficulties in food production. Whether these difficulties will appear in the coming years depends not so much on declarations as on a concrete and cohesive system of economic instruments (why no such system exist?). Young farmers need turnover and investment loans, but these loans must be available for the asking and must not be hedged with virtually impossible difficulties.

As the 4 January press conference in the ZSL Supreme Committee confirmed, we will soon know whether the active policy of farm produce procurement or the solutions of the National Economic Council are correct. One thing is certain: The policy of farm produce procurement prices may now trigger incentives for further production. Any other outcome bears no thinking....

Agriculture Ministry Reorganizes

LD111754 Warsaw PAP in English
1705 GMT 11 Jan 88

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 11—The Council of Ministers passed a resolution on granting statutes to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food thus changing both its organizational structure and its fundamental functions.

Now the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food will focus its activity on establishing economic and financial systems which ensure agriculture, forestry and food economy—proportionally to the entire economy—production profitability, scientific and technological progress, improvement of production effectiveness, development of international cooperation, growth of exports of agriculture and forestry products, modernization of production base and staff streamlining; Andrzej Nowak, director of the minister's office, told PAP.

Also, the number of employees went down to 590, heads of departments to 16 and vice-directors to 16, he added.

Ceausescu Birthday Message to CSSR's Husak

AU121220 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Jan 87 p 1

[Message from President Nicolae Ceausescu to CSSR President Gustav Husak on "Comrade Gustav Husak's 75th Birthday"]

[Text] To Comrade Gustav Husak, CSSR president, Prague,

Esteemed Comrade Husak,

On your 75th birthday, I take particular pleasure in conveying to you a warm comradely salute and most cordial greetings, on behalf of the State Council of the SR of Romania, the Romanian people, and on my own behalf.

I would like to note, also on this occasion, how highly our party and people value your direct contribution to developing Romanian-Czechoslovak relations.

We are familiar with the tireless activity you have carried out in order to ensure the building of the new socialist system in your homeland and with the contribution you have made to developing international cooperation, and we highly appreciate this activity.

We express our belief that the relations of friendship and multifaceted cooperation between our parties and peoples will continue to expand and develop in the future, for the well-being of our peoples and in the interest of the general cause of socialism, cooperation, security, and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

On this anniversary, esteemed Comrade Husak, I convey to you most sincere wishes for a long life, much working energy, and new successes in implementing the 17th CPCZ Congress decisions on ensuring the continuous development of your homeland.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania.

SCINTEIA Marks Birthday

AU121212 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Jan 88 p 5

[Editorial article: "On Comrade Gustav Husak's 75th Birthday"]

[Excerpts] Comrade Gustav Husak, CSSR president, outstanding politician and statesman and great militant of the international communist and workers movement, is celebrating his 75th birthday. [passage omitted]

Romanian-Czechoslovak relations experienced a new qualitative stage in the years of socialist construction when they expanded and increasingly gained in content through the implementation of the provisions of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, of the 1977 and 1981 Joint Declarations, and of the documents concluded in Bucharest and Prague in 1985 and 1987 during mutual summit visits.

A role of the greatest importance in expanding and intensifying Romanian-Czechoslovak friendly relations was played and is being played by the frequent meetings and talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Gustav Husak as an expression of the upward trend of our fruitful cooperation. These meetings and talks also stress our mutual desire to lend new scope to this cooperation.

Characterizing the development of Romanian-Czechoslovak relations during his working visit to Czechoslovakia in 1987, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said: "We appreciate the high stage of our relations, which are lastingly based on full equality of rights, mutual esteem and respect, and on the principles and ideals of socialism, and we believe that we must do all we can so that they become more and more an example of relations between friendly socialist countries that are uniting their efforts and cooperating actively to build the new system and to serve the cause of socialism and peace in the world."

In his turn, Comrade Gustav Husak said on the same occasion: "Along with fully appreciating everything we have achieved so far, we share the joint opinion that it is in the interest of both sides to continue to intensify our cooperation at various levels in the political, economic, and cultural areas. Our relations are based on internationalist cooperation between the CPCZ and the RCP that we want to continue to strengthen."

Under such good auspices, many-sided relations developed between our parties and peoples throughout these years and cooperation in the political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural areas and the exchange of experience at a party and state level and between mass and civic organizations in the most varied areas of socialist construction expanded and intensified continuously as an expression of the community of our systems and ideals and of our desire to lend constantly new scope to a traditional and fruitful friendship.

Special mention must be made of the positive development of economic relations between the two countries. New and wide prospects in this respect are opened up by the "Long-Term Program for Developing Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between Romania and Czechoslovakia up to the Year 2000," which was signed in Bucharest by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Gustav Husak. Along with considerably increasing the volume of trade between the two countries, an increasingly greater role devolves on the qualitative factors of this cooperation, on expanding production sharing and specialization, and on better using the economic and scientific-technical potential in order to solve priority problems of the national economy of Romania and of Czechoslovakia respectively.

Developing cooperation in the international arena, Romania and Czechoslovakia contribute to constructively solving the problems facing mankind today and, together with the other socialist countries and with all progressive and democratic forces, struggle to achieve disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to establish an atmosphere of peace, security, trust, and broad cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

On Comrade Gustav Husak's 75th anniversary, the Romanian people convey warm congratulations to the Czechoslovak people and express their conviction that the relations of friendship and multifaceted cooperation between our countries and nations will constantly develop in their mutual interest and to the benefit of the general cause of socialism and peace.

World Leaders Mark Republic Anniversary

Afghan Leaders' Message

AU121214 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Jan 87 p 5

[Message from Najibullah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Republic of Afghanistan and from Soltan Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Afghanistan to Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania and to Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Romanian Government on the 40th anniversary of the Republic]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania and to Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the government of the SR of Romania,

Esteemed comrades,

On behalf of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], the Afghan Government, the Afghan people, and on our own behalf, we convey to you, and through you to the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Romanian Government, and the fraternal Romanian people, our sincere greetings on the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic in Romania.

We note with pleasure that in the past 40 years, through the Romanian people's efforts and by following the constructive principles of socialism, Romania has turned from a backward agrarian country into an advanced industrial-agrarian state.

We express our belief that, the relations of friendship between our parties, peoples, and governments will continue to serve the interests of our nations and will contribute to the consolidation of peace and security throughout the world.

We take this opportunity to convey to you, dear comrades, wishes for good health and many successes, and wishes for continuous progress and prosperity to the Romanian peoples.

Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the Republic of Afghanistan,

Soltan Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Afghanistan.

Yemeni Leaders' Message

AU111421 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Jan 88 p 5

[Message from 'Ali Salim al-Biedh, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and from Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Politburo of the Yemeni Socialist Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania on the 40th anniversary of the Republic]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania,

Dear Comrade Ceausescu, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] and the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, we take particular pleasure in conveying to you most cordial greetings on the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic.

In the past 40 years, the Romanian people, under the RCP leadership, has obtained great successes and recorded great achievements on the path of strengthening the foundation of a socialist state in your country, and Romania has become one of the countries of the socialist community that is consistently waging the struggle for peace and security throughout the world.

We take the opportunity of the anniversary of the Republic to convey to you, once again, wishes for much health and personal happiness and for progress and prosperity to the friendly Romanian people and we wish that the relations between our parties and peoples will strengthen continuously in the future, too.

'Ali Salim al-Biedh, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee,

Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Politburo and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council.

Kosovo Expels Fadilj Hodza From LCY
LD121508 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1448 GMT 12 Jan 88

[Text] Pristina, 12 Jan (TANJUG)—The basic LC organization of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo at its meeting today considered the ideological and political responsibility of Fadilj Hodza on the basis of the stances and conclusions of the LCY Central Committee. This party organization, it is reported, unanimously accepted the proposal of the LCY Central Committee and expelled Fadilj Hodza from the LCY.

Mikulic Resumes Duties After Medical Treatment
LD121807 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1742 GMT 12 Jan 88

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Jan (TANJUG)—Following the completion of clinical treatment, FEC President Branko Mikulic has left the Military Medical Academy [Vojnomedicinska Akademija].

Branko Mikulic today began to carry out his regular duties, the FEC president's office reports.

1988 Resolution on Economic Growth Adopted
LD122305 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2204 GMT 12 Jan 88

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Jan (TANJUG)—The Chamber of the Republics and Provinces this evening adopted the resolution on the socioeconomic development of the country for this year in which the curbing of inflation is outlined as the main task. This can be achieved by stepping up production and exports, consolidating the financial position of the economy and the market independence of work organizations, as well as by reducing consumption and bringing it down to a realistic level. The resolution also envisages the growth of social product by 2 percent, industrial production also by 2 percent and the agricultural product by 4 percent. Exports should grow at a rate of 4.9 percent and imports at a rate of 9.5 percent. A 1-percent increase in industrial productivity is also planned, as well as an increase in the investment into basic resources by 2.5 percent, employment by 1 percent and the standard of living by 1.3 percent.

Changes on Foreign Currency Law Coordinated
LD130023 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1641 GMT 12 Jan 88

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Jan (TANJUG)—Delegates in the Committee for Foreign Economic Relations in the Chamber of Republics and Provinces this afternoon finished coordination on the changes to the foreign currency law. The Slovene and Croatian delegations, following consultations in their assemblies, accepted the vital supplementary proposal of the FEC that will be apply for the first 3-month period of this year.

This concerns the guaranteeing to a certain level of priority rights on the foreign exchange market for active exporters, for payment for essential imports. These rights will depend on the foreign currency earnings of an organization and on its import rights, as well as on the country's balance of payments.

Milosavljevic Interviewed on Economic Policy
LD101802 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0957 GMT 10 Jan 88

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Jan (TANJUG)—The coordination of the stances of the republics and provinces on economic policy this year is obviously entering the final phase. There are still differences on some important material questions, but there is a conviction that these differences can be overcome and that we will not be faced with a "blockade," at least as far as the Resolution, as a fundamental document, is concerned.

Along with this assessment, Milos Milosavljevic, vice president of the FEC, in a conversation with TANJUG editors Lubisa Djuric and Dragovan Lazarevic, mentioned that some legal proposals, in areas where it is possible for a certain time to maintain existing solutions, do not have to be adopted together with the Resolution. This relates, for example, to the plethora of regulations about exchange rate differences in the so-called petroleum package.

The answer to the question of whether economic policy will be established on 11 or 12 January, Milosavljevic added, should not be sought exclusively in the FEC. It is well known how we arrive at common economic policy. I am thinking here of the character of the Resolution itself—and of the question of the need to adopt it, the method of coordinating stances and the linking of one document to others.

The last months of each year pass off in exhaustive debates involving the whole of society as if on 1 January a completely new situation arises. All this introduces insecurity when it is a matter of the conditions in which organizations of associated labor do business. Misconceptions are frequently spread about that the keys to overcoming specific difficulties lie with the Federation, in its authority to redistribute, and attention is drawn away from real roads and solutions, Milosavljevic stressed. The economic system and economic policy must be made more stable and all the questions cannot be reopened in October every year and demands made that the Resolution establish obligations and resolve material questions not contained in the Social Plan.

The debates on economic policy for this year, Milosavljevic recalled, were burdened by a larger number of open questions than before. Owing to the adoption of the program of measures and activities for curbing inflation and stabilizing the economy, there was delay in getting down to these debates. The economic crisis that is intensifying and the intervention measures that were

adopted in November last year, though there were differences in stances, did have an impact on the course of the debate on economic policy in 1988. Insurmountable differences in the stances over the program of Anti-Inflation Measures were expressed during the coordination of stances on proposed economic policy for this year.

Significant differences emerged over the foreign exchange law and Milosavljevic commented on this in particular. The question of changes to the foreign exchange system has been present now for a very long time at meetings of political, social and self-managing organs of the Federation, republics and provinces, he said. To a large extent this topic also fills up both time and space in the public information media. On this question, however much it seems that at a specific stage we achieve agreement, there have been differences in standpoints for almost two decades. We have been changing constantly this part of the economic system, convinced that we were improving it. Formerly we ascribed problems to it which stem from material relations which this system, objectively speaking, cannot change.

However, beyond all doubt this is a matter of a very important area of the system. The fact is that, after the adoption of the long-term program of economic stabilization in September 1985, the LCY Central Committee had to adopt separate stances about ideological questions of the development of the system and the policy of economic relations that foreign countries, and especially the foreign exchange system and policy. Specific political stances were encorporated into the documents of the 13th LCY Congress, but differences in views nevertheless remained. All this points to the complexity of this question.

The current system is functioning in conditions of limitations on foreign exchange. The functioning of the foreign exchange market is limited. In these conditions it was vital to make the position of exporting more stable and secure. There are no differences on this standpoint. They arise over the question of how to ensure it, the FEC vice president stressed. Disagreement arises when, instead of changes in the system, a change of the system itself is arrived at. It is obvious that many questions of the foreign exchange system cannot be debated in connection with the resolution for 1988. This debate awaits us this year.

From everything that could be heard and read over the last few days one would, in the view of Milosavljevic, arrive at specific, very erroneous conclusions—either that only Slovenia is insisting on a stable position for the export orientated economy or that it is a question of some kind of separate interest that wishes to be resolved in the foreign exchange system. Here, individual expectations of our returning to the "strongholds" [sticung], which are not present only in Slovenia, are not excluded. Without a decisive orientation toward exports and toward greater participation in the international division of labor, we will not resolve one major question of our economy. However, the question of the foreign exchange system cannot be resolved by confrontation either, but by the coordination of stances of all subjects of decision-making, where the FEC is one, certainly not insignificant, participant.

Changes cannot be carried out in the conflict, as some papers have written, between our North and South, the developed and the less developed, but through finding solutions together that will ensure the greater autonomy of organizations of associated labor and greater efficiency of the Yugoslav economy. It is beyond all doubt that some current solutions in the foreign exchange system cannot stand up to this criterion.

The transitionary solution, which the FEC is proposing for the first three months of this year and which, Milosavljevic believes, will be accepted, serves this purpose. But long-term solutions must be sought immediately. There is no stability in business operations unless economic subjects know the conditions in which they will be operating in 3 months time, when the transitionary solution will have to be replaced by a more permanent one.

Very lengthy discussions in the Yugoslav Assembly have been conducted on the transition to the formation of prices in accordance with market conditions. Hence the question: When will this be done?

If this depended on our orientation exclusively on this question, outside the context of the other measures of economic policy, this would be a peculiar kind of voluntarism, Milosavljevic replied. Then we could have asked ourselves the question why we embarked upon the setting of price ceilings at all.

The reply depends on other very important questions such as: Whether we will implement consistently the envisaged monetary policy, the policy of the distribution of incomes and personal incomes and general and joint consumption, the policy of opening up our economy to foreign competition along with consolidation of our debt. Changes to the system are essential as is the elimination of financial indiscipline, in a word to facilitate that volume of consumption behind that stand corresponding production and greater supply. We need a balanced market. We cannot wait a long time for this situation to be established.

The relationships between supply and demand in some sectors are already more favorable and are making it possible, in keeping with the program that is to be adopted, to move gradually toward the formation of prices in accordance with market conditions. Under the conditions of a price freeze many practical questions are raised: The prices of new products, the prices of seasonal products that cannot be held at the level they were in

spring 1987 and the prices of products that are entirely imported and that must be formed in conformity with import prices and the current dinar exchange rate. To all these questions, including the test of the criterion for changes in the relationships of prices in specific groups in the economy, we must give answers by the end of this month at the latest and adopt the necessary decisions.

Since the public often asks why we speak of prices being frozen while they are constantly growing, Milosavljevic explained that the December rise in prices of 6.2 percent was largely the consequence of the expected harmonization of prices in the republics and provinces. It was precisely this that was envisaged in the program for removing price disparities and it arose from the growth in the prices of energy, raw materials and changes in the dinar exchange rate. Certainly, there have been examples of prices being increased illegally. But this is a job for the competent organs.

And while the intervention measures last, Milosavljevic added, the need for monitoring trends in prices on the domestic and foreign markets is not excluded. From the Novemeber measures to today, the prices of some products on world stock markets have increased significantly and this has not failed also to affect prices on the internal market.

When it was pointed out that the situation in the milk market has provoked many criticisms directed toward the FEC, Milosavljevic said that the causes of these difficulties can be sought only partially in the prices sector. The fact is that both the protection prices of milk and the prices of pasteurized milk last year grew more slowly, by about 10 percentage points, than the general growth in prices. Conversely the prices of dairy products grew more rapidly than the general rise in prices because they were formed freely and were increased by as much as 200 percent in relation to December 1986.

The causes of the difficulties over the supply of milk are also of a seasonal character but, above all, they arose bcause of inadequate long-term development policy in agriculture. Since 1980 the number of dairy cows and offspring for breeding has been declining throughout the country. Livestock farming as an intensive branch, has not obtained an adequate place in development policy. Milosavlejvic stressed that there is great difficulty over reaching agreement on the need and plans for joint development policy in agriculture. Today it is entirely controlled by the republics and provinces. Thus, the reduction in the number of head of cattle from 1980 to 1986 by about 200,000, accompanied by a growth in consumption and insufficient purchasing, necessarily leads to temporary difficulties in supply. Until we have sufficient production and purchasing it will happen that there will be too much or too little of some dairy product—today a dairy product and tomorrow milk, depending on the interest of the manufacturer. Prices are obviously inclining manufacturers towards the greater production of pasteurized milk, which should satisfy the market.

A few days ago, the FEC proposed changes to the draft law on the establishment of the overall volume of expenditure in the Federal Budget for 1988. According to this supplementary proposal, the volume of Federal Budget expenditure would be about 10 billion dinars less than was originally proposed. The increase compared to 1987 would be 83.5 instead of 87 percent as was proposed earlier.

Commenting on this proposal, the vice president of the FEC stressed that attempts have been made to prevent the Federal Budget from leading to a deterioration in relations in the distribution of income to the detriment of organization of associated labor. The volume of the Federal Budget would be at a level that is derived from the actual and expected growth in prices and the real increase in the social product. However, obligations that arise from the Yugoslav Social Plan and other laws and relate to the financing of the Yugoslav People's Army will be secured in parallel with the adoption of the final accounts for the 1987 Federal Budget. We believe, Milosavljevic added, that full agreement will be reached on this.

The adjustment of interest rates in January this year and the growth in prices in the previous months have provoked numerous comments amongst the public. Milosavljevic said that these reactions have been a consequence of misunderstanding and also often of disagreement with this policy. In order to explain what this was about, the first of all recalled that the course towards realistic an interest rate is not disputed in the FEC and the Yugoslav Assembly. We have, indeed, gone over to this interest rate. Full protection has been secured for money in savings accounts and a realistic interest rate has been fixed. Thus the nominal interest rate must keep up with the rate of inflation. The December growth in prices of 6.2 percent necessarily led to the adjustment of the interest rate to this inflation rate and this is why it has been formed at a level lower than in December. The further curbing of inflation will be accompanied by an expected nominal fall in interest rates and vice-versa. At the same time a relationship must be established between the interest rate, the exchange rate and prices for the purpose of stimulating dinar savings, which otherwise today account for only about 20 percent of all savings. It is quite clear that without the rehabilitation of the dinar the stability of the Yugoslav economy will not be ensured either.

In the conversation reference was made at the end to the question of further work in developing the economic system. Replying, Milosavljevic observed that news about the decision of the FEC to form a commission for

preparing the reform of the economic system obtained very great publicity. Here some media stressed that only one of its members is known—the FEC president.

Further work on changes to the economic system on the basis of the long-term program of economic stabilization, documents of the 13th LCY Congress and these adopted for the further development of the economic system and the draft amendments to the Yugoslav Constitution, necessarily require the full involvement of appropriate cadres in organs and organizations of the federation, the republics and provinces and in our science and industry. It is not a matter of the transfer of FEC responsibility to other organs, Milosavljevic explained. It is a question of major changes that cannot be prepared without the necessary, not only specialist, but also ideological and political explanations and coordination of viewpoints. Likewise the commission cannot replace the role played by other organs in the system, above all the delegate assemblies and their bodies.

The composition of the commission, on the basis of a proposal by the republics and provinces and by federal organs and organizations, will be established in the next few days and published. In the framework of the commission, in the work of the group on individual areas of the system—and all major areas are on the agenda—a large number of scientific and specialist workers will be engaged. However, Milosavljevic stressed, I want to say that the task of the commission is not to solve questions of current economic policy. Its task therefore does not end, as some have interpreted it, with the lifting of the intervention measures. The task of the commission is to examine and propose the entirety of the changes, harmonizing its work with the work on changes to the SFRY Constitution, not deferring those changes that can be carried out in the frameworks of existing constitutional solutions, Milos Milosavljevic, vice president of the FEC, concluded in his interview to TANJUG.

Serb Presidency Agrees to Changes

AU122031 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Jan 88 p 1

[T.M. report: "Agreement Reached on Changes to Constitution of the SR of Serbia"]

[Text] At its session held yesterday and chaired by Petar Gracanin, the Presidency of the SR of Serbia unanimously adopted amendments to its proposal to start working on the changes to the Constitution of the SR of Serbia and passed it over to the Serbian Assembly for the further constitutional procedure. However, point 16 of the proposal—on the question of state security—remained uncoordinated, but representatives of the two provinces are of the opinion that this question will soon be solved through joint work.

This actually means that all differences that have existed so far concerning six controversial questions in the Presidency's proposal have been removed, or that "political will" has been expressed to have them overcome, and that—despite possible different proposals and ideas that will naturally appear during the public debate—as of today we are closer to the full agreement of Serbia, Vojvodina, and Kosovo that one should start working on the changes to the Constitution of the SR of Serbia.

"It is our joint goal that Serbia, as a harmonious community of the Serbian and other peoples and nationalities and the two provinces, must consolidate the basis of its social and political unity. We have all asserted that constitutional changes in the republic must not be postponed, and that there should be no controversial issues included in the work on them. Changes in individual controversial points of the proposal of the Presidency of the SR of Serbia resulted from this really hard and sensitive work. All these questions are almost completely coordinated, save for some elements and details in formulations about public security, but we hope that those uncertainties will be removed. I am pleased to assert that, thanks to joint work, mutual trust, and readiness of all participants in this job, satisfactory results have been achieved," Aleksandar Mitrovic said in the introductory speech.

Concluding the debate, Presidency President Petar Gracanin confirmed this:

"I think that we have performed an important task today and thereby ensured the continuation of work on the changes of the Constitution of the SR of Serbia, because we arrived at a new formulation of controversial points through joint work. This was by no means easy. One had to remove some of the differences in formulating individual positions in the proposal, as well as to coordinate the direction and aims of changing the Constitution of the SR of Serbia."

Gracanin then said the following: "The changes we are making in the Constitution of the SR of Serbia must be in the interest of all working people, brotherhood and unity, and peoples and nationalities, and no provision must be introduced in the Constitution if it is not in their interest." According to him, this must permanently guide all the people who are working on the changes to the Constitution of the SR of Serbia, because this Constitution is significant for the SFRY too. This task is only a precursor of the next stage of work on the changes to the Constitution, because it makes it possible that every idea and every solution proposed in this direction can fully come to the fore. Those solutions must go along the line of fulfilling the interests of all peoples, nationalities, socialist autonomous provinces, the SR of Serbia as a whole, and the SFRY.

"All organs and organizations which will take part in this work, as well as the public at large must have a well-argued and creative approach to the changes, in order

that one could arrive at good-quality solutions. During these coming stages, we should make an effort to preserve the basic ideas and aims initiated by the proposal for changing the Constitution of the SR of Serbia. The Presidency of the SR of Serbia will continue to check whether ideas and aims it proposed are being implemented, and at a given time point out the essence of those ideas and aims which it advocated in its proposal to change the Constitution of the SR of Serbia," Petar Gracanin said at the end of the yesterday's session before the vote was taken.

'No Place' for Kecman, Solevic, Budimirovic

Pristina LC Comments

AU121411 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Jan 87 p 3

[M. Antic, R. Bajraktarevic report: "Who Are the Leaders Demanding 'Parity'?"]

[Text] Pristina, 6 Jan—There is no place in the LC for Bogdan Kecman, Miroslav Solevic, and Bosko Budimirovic, the so-called Serbian and Montenegrin leaders, because they have come into conflict with the statutory norms and tenets of the program of the LCY.

This was the assessment of the Pristina Communal LC Committee at its meeting today, which was attended by Zika Radojlovic, Milenko Markovic, and Milutin Milosevic, members of the LC of Serbia Central Committee Political Aktiv; and Vojislav Zajic and Rahman Dedaj, secretary and member respectively of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium.

The 11-page document of the LC Communal Committee first observes that broad political action in ideopolitical differentiation has been undertaken in the Pristina LC organization, and mentions collectives and institutions where this process must be completed.

Instructions From Outside Kosovo [subhead]

In particular, the Pristina LC Communal Committee Presidium has judged, as this document states, that it is necessary for some basic LC organizations to complete differentiation and undertake specific ideopolitical measures against some individuals who have already long been operating from positions contrary to the statutory provisions, policies, stands, and conclusions of the LC. This refers to individuals who are continually striving to devise ways to misuse and manipulate the complex and difficult situation in the province and the justifiable dissatisfaction and response of people, above all of Serbs and Montenegrins, for nationalist and other destructive purposes. In collusion with certain destructive circles, they have in fact joined the activity of these forces who seek to exploit the complex Kosovo situation for further attacks on LCY policy and our system. As alternatives to the solutions offered by the LCY, these individuals offer nationalist theories and the notion of national division and confrontation.

The document further states that the response of these individuals to the efforts of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee and organs of the LC of Serbia and Yugoslavia, who are trying to lay down a clear line of demarcation between people's legitimate dissatisfaction and the explicit attempts of individuals and groups who from positions of Serbian nationalism seek to misuse this discontent for other destructive purposes, is to denigrate the activities of all progressive forces, and to cause as much chaos and confusion as possible surrounding the protest gatherings and demonstrations that are the most suitable environment where they can hide, act on, and launch their unacceptable theories and slogans. In this way they seek to blacken the reputations of those citizens who are dissatisfied with the existing situation, but who seek solutions on the basis of LCY policies, our system, brotherhood and unity, and equality.

The document further states that their goal is clearly and perfidiously devised to found parallel forms of organization on the basis of national division, alongside the existing system within whose sole framework we may solve our problems together. In this sense these individuals appear merely as mouthpieces, carrying out the ideas of these antisocialist and nationalist circles who are using the Kosovo situation to spread intranational discord throughout the country. This is clear from the frequent contacts of these individuals with various nationalist circles and individuals outside Kosovo which the LC of Serbia has branded as such, and against whom it is leading ideopolitical action.

Among those individuals acting from such positions, the document of the Pristina LC Communal Committee Presidium especially mentioned Bogdan Kecman, Miroslav Solevic, and Bosko Budimirovic, to whom the second half of the document was specifically devoted, and which said among other things:

In spite of the publicly announced view of the Presidiums of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia, and the LCY Central Committee that the 13th LCY Congress should not be preceded by any kind excessive behavior leading to an aggravation of the situation, this trio, with several other individuals, have tried to advocate the idea of supposed collective emigration, spreading rumors that those who emigrate will be welcomed by workers and students, who will organize joint demonstrations. These individuals have advocated the most direct collaboration with every kind of destructive activity to attract public attention and divert LC activity from the essential question of the struggle to stabilize the situation.

During this period they continually received specific instructions from the ranks of right-wing citizens and from nationalist circles outside Kosovo.

Aspersions on Tito [subhead]

The document further states that, in spite of the well-known positions of the LC, they advocated, before the Kosovo Polje meeting on 24 April last year, a gathering on the basis of national division, and sent threatening telegrams to communal, provincial, republican, and federal officials, which besides everything else described the call upon the Albanians of this region to take part in the meeting as a call "to Albanian nationalists and separatists." At the same time, in addition to threats, they warned that "you are taking steps that could cause a situation involving incidents. We warn you that the responsibility for possible consequences rests with you. You have aroused the revolt of our populace in particular through your efforts to hold a gathering of Communists in place of the agreed gathering of Serbian and Montenegrin citizens, through summoning well-known Albanian separatists to the meeting under the mask of parity, and summoning a large number of members of local structures, thereby filling the hall with people skilled in the art of silence and opportunists, and avoiding the presence of delegates from the whole province. . . ."

This trio is accused, in spite of all the warnings not to go to Belgrade at the time of the LCY Central Committee ninth plenum, of advocating the mass departure of Serbs and Montenegrins for Belgrade, and putting forward a demand for the suspension of the system in Kosovo. After the ninth plenum they loudly asserted that its conclusions were "merely dead words." Their antiparty activity reached the point where they openly cast aspersions and doubts on Tito in the interview in the magazine MLADOST, clad in the "consistent enactment [quotation marks as received] of the questionable thesis that "the weaker Serbia is, the stronger Yugoslavia is," stressing the "need" for the blame for the continuing activity of Albanian nationalism and separatism to rest "on every one" and that "it is not hard to draw up a list of those responsible: it includes the names of those who have decided the fate of the country from the liberation until today." On this list they also placed the name of Jozip Broz Tito. "We are not inclined to detail how much he knew when he was alive, but he must have known everything."

The document also states that this trio moreover no longer concealed the fact that they had contacts with some nationalist and antisocialist opposition circles outside Kosovo too, from whom they obtained advice for their activities. Moreover they malevolently distorted two conversations they held with the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference, to which they were invited, according to an agreement with some provincial bodies, in order to be warned, and attempted to present and consider these, in tendentious fashion, as "a relationship of partners," because "republican organs respect them too." Some of them, such as Bogdan Kecman, have also put themselves forward as organizers of illegal meetings and groups (such as at the Molika Hotel in Brezovica), while Kecman has threatened some individuals who did not carry out his instructions with physical assault.

Let the Members Decide [subhead]

It is clear, the document states in conclusion, that in this way they not only sought to belittle the results of the LCY, but also to further exacerbate intranational relations by disparaging its efforts to overcome the situation in the province, and to distract the attention of subjective forces and the whole of public opinion from the essential issues of the struggle to stabilize the situation, by which they objectively reduced the effectiveness of the struggle against Albanian nationalism and separatism.

Ragip Haljilji, president of the Pristina LC Communal Committee, said that we must support the assessment of the presidency and demanded of the basic LC organizations to which they are attached that they be stripped of their party membership, for the fact is that there is no place for them. We must strengthen unity in the LCY, and struggle for the sake of party membership.

Momcilo Trajkovic said that there are many arguments that can be used both for and against. This "document" includes many criticisms that entail criminal responsibility. However, we must respect the statute that states that ideopolitical measures may be taken against those members who come out in favor of unacceptable positions that are contrary to the LCY program and statute. He advocated a reexamination of the "document," stressing that it is a matter for the state organs to decide what is directly aimed against the system and the country. I fear that this campaign may be counterproductive. I therefore propose more complex action, from which we we will emerge stronger and more united.

Ismet Mujeci said, in favoring acceptance of the LC Communal Committee assessment, said it is clear that the personality of Comrade Tito cannot be attacked. Nobody can set himself above the LCY and this society.

Radenko Krulj warned of the ensuing dangers if this matter is not thoroughly brought out into the open. The party membership in Kosovo Polje had already withdrawn their party cards when the question of the responsibility of Solevic, Kecman, and Budimirovic was first raised. In the 17th local community they said that they would all return their party cards if these three were expelled from the LCY. We must take this into account.

Therefore I accept everything that is supported by facts. Let the party organization decide. It must also be stated which right-wing citizens in Serbia the trio are meeting. We must know whether they have been expelled from the LCY, because it states here that this trio are in the same ranks as they are.

The discussion in the Pristina LC Communal Committee is still continuing.

Further Comment

AU121649 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 7 Jan 88 p 1, 4

[V. Surroi, B. Reka report on meeting of Pristina LC Communal Committee in Pristina on 6 January: "There Should Be No Dilemmas About Differentiation"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted on Pristina LC Communal Committee document advocating expulsion of Bogdan Kecman, Miroslav Solovic, and Bosko Budimirovic from the LCY]

Room for Criminal Proceedings [subhead]

The first participant in the discussion of this item on the agenda was Momcilo Trajkovic, who made some remarks on the document. The first thing to be noticed when one reads this document is that there are elements requiring criminal proceedings and that information collected by the Secretariat for Internal Affairs is also used. Instead of taking legal measures against these individuals in time, we have come to the stage of talking about them, and judging them on the basis of information gathered by the internal affairs authorities. I therefore propose, he added, that those parts of the document that use material from the Internal Affairs Secretariat as their basis should be removed. He also proposed that the responsibility of the three individuals' ideopolitical activity, on which there is plenty of material, should be examined. His second comment was that ideopolitical differentiation would be productive if it took into account the responsibility of all those who have brought the situation thus far, up to the proclamation of these leaders. Ragip Haljilji remarked that the question of wider responsibility had been on the agenda of the last meeting, and had not merely dealt with these three individuals.

Ismet Mujeci insisted that the measures proposed should be taken, because, as he said, we have already expelled 2,000 from the LCY, and there is no reason why we should not do the same again. Radenko Krulj meanwhile expressed surprise that three different assessments had been produced for consideration within 15-20 days. He stressed that there is a large number of Communists in the Kosovo Polje 17th Local Community who have announced their intention to return their party cards if these three members are expelled, and he drew attention to part of the document which states that these three are not the principal agents of the destructive activity of Serbian nationalism. He proposed that the organization itself should assess the ideopolitical measures, which should be taken against the three members concerned.

Nebih Berisa supported the document, while Novica Jakovlevic expressed concern that measures against these members could perhaps influence the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins. He expressed surprise that differentiation was not starting "at the top," among the leadership, but was sought in the case of these three members. This document would not have a good effect on the suffering Serbian and Montenegrin populace. He also expressed doubt at some of the observations in the document.

Zika Radojlovic, making some general remarks, stressed that the key issue is to now assess the causes of such a situation, and how to eliminate them, or someone else will appear in line to take the place of these three members. He pointed out that better contact with the base is necessary. Slobodan Dimic, agreeing with some earlier proposals, proposed that the passage mentioning these three individuals' links with the bourgeois right should be removed. Pavle Jovanovic, who also supported earlier speakers, pointed out that these three individuals should have been imprisoned at once after the statement in MLADOST, and that we should not be settling accounts with them now. Kader Salihu demanded that matters should be judged in a Communist way, and that the same yardstick should apply to everyone, because, as he said, if this had been the case of an Albanian nationalist, he would have been in prison and out of the party long ago.

Consequences of Expulsion? [subhead]

Ljubisa Bascarevic mentioned some statutory inconsistencies and stressed that the document should include assessments and examples of the activity of each of the three individuals separately. Dragisa Murganic meanwhile pointed out that the two organizations in Kosovo Polje to which two of the members concerned belong are now in a state of unpreparedness, under the influence of these individuals, which would mean that any ideopolitical measures would be referred back for ratification to this very Communal Committee. We must discuss those organizations too and those members who want to return their party cards. Pavle Jovanovic and Mitar Balevic did not agree with these remarks, and the latter, talking about the consequences of the expulsion of these three members from Kosovo Polje, considered that we should not proceed with a form of differentiation that weakens our front, but a broader kind that strengthens it. Predrag Lazic meanwhile pointed out that some members of the Gracanica LC are also frightened of this differentiation, and are ready to hand in their party cards.

Ragip Haljilji, in concluding the discussion, pointed out that no speaker cast doubt on the need for demanding ideopolitical responsibility, and also suggested the formation of a working group to revise the document's text. According to the unanimously accepted proposal put forward at the end of this item on the agenda, the parts of the document discussing the ties of these three individuals with the bourgeois right and the remarks that they are not the key individuals in the destructive activity should be removed. Also, in place of the concluding phrase "They have no place in the LC," which Ragip Haljilji explained is used in examining their responsibility in connection with Item 18 of the LCY Central Committee Ninth Plenum Conclusions, a new conclusion was suggested and approved: "The ideopolitical responsibility of these members must be considered and appropriate ideopolitical measures taken in accordance with the assessment of the significance of their ideopolitical activity." [passage omitted]

LCY Presidency Views Serbian Changes

LD130048 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2150 GMT 12 Jan 88

[Text] Belgrade, January 12 (TANJUG)—The Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee (CC) today laid emphasis on the great importance of agreement on changes in the constitution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia this republic reached with Vojvodina and Kosovo, two autonomous provinces [word indistinct] it.

In the Presidency's evaluation, to materialize unity and togetherness in Serbia is of essential importance not only for this republic and its autonomous provinces, but also for materializing the constitutional concept of the Yugoslav federation, for the LCY unity and for the stability of Yugoslavia as a whole. In the past months or, to be more precise, from taking up debates on amendments to the Federal Consitution and the constitutions of the socialist republics and provinces, relations between Serbia and its autonomous provinces have been gravely disturbed.

Nevertheless, serious tasks on a further coordination of several matters at issue being forthcoming, the LCY Presidency called on all parties interested to exert a maximum of efforts so as to have all changes in Serbia's constitution completed.

The most serious of disagreements between Serbia and its autonomous provinces came up in the domains of national defence, foreign relations, judicature, area planning and several others in which the republic has influenced, practically, its provinces so far.

Yugoslavia's party presidency today also positively evaluated the implementation of conclusions made last summer at the 9th session of the League of Communists of Serbia (LCS) Central Committee (CC) regarding Kosovo. Priority in further activities should go to solving disagreements among nationalities and stopping the moving of Serbs and Montenegrins out of Kosovo under pressures, it was emphasized.

In the autonomous Province of Kosovo, about 80 percent of population is made up of ethnic Albanians.

LCY's Setinc on Majority Rule, Referendum

AU121253 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Jan 88 p 4

[S. Haderdjonaj report: "The New Method of Evaluation"]

[Text] Pristina, 7 Jan—It is to Tito's credit that we have a clean conscience before history, Franc Setinc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said. He was speaking to students of the political school of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee about Tito's personality and revolutionary work.

When he came to the head of the Communist Party, Tito brought with him a new method of realistic and dialectical evaluation. He retained the ability to put forward constructive and Marxist criticism, as well as dialectical theory according to which party organizations in any part of the country could be strengthened only within the broadest framework of Yugoslavia, and not each one on its own and self-sufficiently. Setinc pointed out that firm unity can be achieved only among the equal.

In the second part of his speech, Setinc recollected his meetings with Tito and answered numerous questions asked by the students, including ones on the introduced practice of Christmas greetings, on introducing referendums, on constitutional changes, and on the birthrate.

"I speak here as a member of the LCY Central Committee and not as a Slovene, but I must say that our reasoning when we separated church from state was wrong for a long time. That was a correct practice, but we forgot that the church is a part of society after all, that it is present there, and that it gathers together many believers, therefore why should the head of the SAWP not address Christmas greetings to citizens?"

As regards referendums, we use that institution very little in practice, Setinc said, but when what is involved is introducing referendums in connection with questions that encroach on national interests and equality and in cases when majority rule [majorizacija] can occur, then one must be cautious and we are against such a referendum.

The birthrate is a question of civilization and culture, and also of the financial status of families and society at large. Discussions about the birthrate do not involve a reduction or increase in the number of children, but coordinating it with that status.

Trial of Agrokomerc Officials Begins

LD121757 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1121 GMT 12 Jan 88

[Summary] Sarajevo, 12 Jan (TANJUG)—The trial opened in Sarajevo today of Husein Cuk, special adviser to former Agrokomerc management board Chairman Fikret Abdic, and of Vinko Musa and Radivoje Sironjic. It is expected that Fikret Abdic, who is in prison in Sarajevo, will appear as a witness on Thursday.